

Intergovernmental Committee
on Political Refugees
Corres.: 1944-1946



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

January 22, 1944

My dear Mr. Taylor:

You have seen the attached release in the newspapers, but I thought that you would probably like to have the original.

It is not for me to comment on and Order of the President but at least we are relieved from any further responsibility.

The colored boy at my place in Warrenton has informed me that a package has arrived at the house from you. I thank you very much indeed for whatever it may be and shall find out as soon as I am able to get car space and make a visit to the house. Thecla and the family are in Nassau and I am camping out in Washington.

I hope that you and Mrs. Taylor are enjoying your little holiday.

With very best regards,

Ever devotedly,



Robert T. Pell

P.S. I am taking active steps to carry out the intention which I signalized to you a little while before Christmas. I have a new job in view and hope that it will materialize soon.

The Honorable
Myron C. Taylor,
71 Broadway,
New York, New York.

ROOSEVELT SETS UP WAR REFUGEE BOARD

Hull, Morgenthau and Stimson
Are Directed to Aid Rescue
of Victims of Axis Rule

FOR 'IMMEDIATE' ACTION

President Urges Forestalling
Nazi Plan 'to Exterminate All
Jews and Other Minorities'

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—President Roosevelt set up by Executive Order today a War Refugee Board "to take action for the immediate rescue from the Nazis of as many as possible of the persecuted minorities of Europe, racial, religious or political, all civilian victims of enemy savagery."

The board, which is directly responsible to the President, is comprised of Secretary Hull, Secretary Morgenthau and Secretary Stimson. They will have a full-time executive director.

The Foreign Policy Association estimated last year that about 16,000,000 Europeans had been made refugees by Nazi action.

The policy of our Government toward the refugee problem was stated in the preamble of the President's Executive Order, as follows:

"It is the policy of this Government to take all measures within its power to rescue the victims of enemy oppression who are in imminent danger of death and otherwise to afford such victims all possible relief and assistance consistent with the successful prosecution of the war."

Cooperating Agencies

A White House statement said that while the President "would look directly to the board for the successful execution of this policy, the board, of course, would cooperate fully with the Inter-Governmental Committee, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and other interested international organizations."

More than being an isolated American move, the President said that he expected to obtain the cooperation of the United Nations and other foreign governments in carrying out what the White House called "this difficult but important task."

The President stressed, said the White House statement, "that it was urgent that action be taken at once to forestall the plan of the Nazis to exterminate all the Jews and other persecuted minorities in Europe."

The President's order said that the functions of the new board

"shall include, without limitation, the development of plans and programs and the inauguration of effective measures for (a) the rescue, transportation, maintenance and relief of the victims of enemy oppression, and (b) the establishment of havens of temporary refuge for such victims."

Diplomatic Status for Aides

It said also that the State Department shall appoint "special attachés with diplomatic status" on the recommendations of the board, and that these shall be "stationed abroad in places where it is likely that assistance can be rendered to war refugees."

"The board and the State, Treasury and War Departments are authorized to accept the services or contributions of any private persons, private organizations, State agencies or agencies of foreign governments in carrying out the purposes of this order," the President directed.

Of the four American representatives to the Anglo-American Conference on Refugee Problems at Bermuda last spring, only one would appear to be available for the position of executive director of the board. He is R. Borden Reams of the State Department, 40 years old. The others were President Harold Willis Dodds of Princeton University, Senator Scott Lucas and Representative Sol Bloom.

Fear of Spies Getting Out

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—One argument against undertaking direct action in behalf of refugees

in the past has been that Germany might be able to smuggle out spies and saboteurs along with the bona fide refugees liberated through negotiation. The President's instruction that "havens of temporary refuge" be established for refugees was taken to mean, however, that they would go to areas where Nazi agents would be of little value to the enemy.

Negotiations for the release of refugees in areas yet to be liberated presumably would be conducted through the Swiss or other neutral governments.

It is thought that relief, which can be supplied through private contributions to the board, as well as with public funds, probably will be handled through the International Red Cross.

NY POST 1/24/44

A War Refugee Board

The President's directive setting up the War Refugee Board, comprised of Sec. Hull, Sec. Morgenthau and Sec. Stimson, is clear and to the point—"to take action for the immediate rescue from the Nazis of as many as possible of the persecuted minorities of Europe, racial, religious or political, all civilian victims of enemy savagery."

The job now is to translate these good words into effective action.

We would have preferred an independent board, as contemplated in the Baldwin-Rogers bill, free to call upon the government departments for facilities and aid but free also of old State Department commitments and habits of thinking.

We have had too much experience with those habits of thought to applaud the suggestion that the best available man for the post of full time executive director of the new board is R. Borden Reams, of the State Department and one of the American representatives to the Anglo-American Conference on Refugee Problems at Bermuda last spring.

We want to see results. And among the first steps is the appointment of an executive director possessed of the character, drive and force to take the President's fine words literally and give them body and substance.

NY TIMES 1-24-44

K

PRESIDENT'S MOVE PRAISED BY ZIONIST

Dr. Israel Goldstein Says War
Refugee Board Will Aid in
Saving Jews in Europe

Dr. Israel Goldstein, president of the Zionist Organization of America, declared yesterday that establishment of a War Refugee Board by President Roosevelt was an important move toward saving thousands of Jews in Europe who are threatened by the Nazis with extermination.

In an address in the Hotel New Yorker before the National Administrative Council, ruling body of the Zionist organization between conventions, Dr. Goldstein said American Jews hoped that the new board would receive sufficient power and put into action "a truly effective program on an international scale."

Another speaker was Robert Szold, former president of the Zionist Organization of America, who returned here last week from two months in Palestine. He reported that out of a Jewish population of 600,000 more than 50,000 were engaged directly in war work in addition to 23,000 in the armed forces, 800 in the air branches and 8,000 in the regular and auxiliary police under supervision of the military command. Mr. Szold said Army goods produced in the last year by Jewish industry in Palestine amounted to \$50,000,000.

Dr. James G. Heller of Cincinnati, chairman of the council, announced that a committee headed by Dr. Arthur J. Lelylved of Omaha Neb., would begin soon "to counteract the propaganda of the American Council for Judaism." Dr. Heller said the primary purpose of the committee would be "to clear up the numerous and dangerous misconceptions and misrepresentations spread by the American Council for Judaism in regard to Zionist policy and its relation to the status of American Jews."

Simon Shetzer, executive director of the organization, reported on the national campaign for 150,000 members. He put the membership at 82,072, an increase as of Jan. 1 of 86 per cent over the same period last year. This, he said, was exclusive of the membership of affiliated organizations.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

January 25, 1944

My dear Mr. Taylor:

I am sure that you will wish to be kept posted on the developments of the next few days in connection with the establishment by the President of the special refugee office. We have just had a meeting in the Department of all concerned and the decision seems to be about as follows:

1. The Department will yield immediately all executive decision and authority to the Director;
2. There will be no one person responsible for refugees in the Department but the Director will be able to consult any Chief of Office or Chief of Division in connection with his work, and our missions abroad will collaborate with him in his efforts;
3. The files of the refugee activity, which are now in the Visa Division of the Department, will be made available to him; and
4. The Department will remind the Director of current commitments to the Intergovernmental Committee and foreign governments and express the hope that he will either continue them or replace them in an orderly manner.

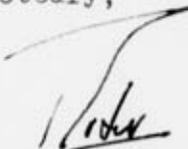
You may be interested to hear that the representatives of several foreign governments have already contacted the Department to ascertain what may be expected of the new office, and they have indicated in general their belief that the Intergovernmental Committee has been killed by this move. The Canadian Government has already indicated

informally

The Honorable
Myron C. Taylor,
71 Broadway,
New York, New York.

informally its intention of withdrawing from the Committee. The thought seems to be that if the United States is going to foot the whole bill and do all the work there is no need for any other government to make any but an academic contribution. Moreover, there is considerable criticism of singling out Jews for special attention and the belief is generally expressed that this will incite further anti-Semitism which is on the increase in most countries. However, this is what the President wishes and the Department will help as post office and messenger boy on the understanding that all responsibility will rest with the Director.

Ever devotedly,



~~Robert T. Pell~~

COPY

(Assistant Secretary of State
Mar 4 1944
Mr. Berle)

March 3 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT FROM
MYRON TAYLOR

On Thursday I attended a meeting in Mr. Stettinius' office to discuss the relationship between your Advisory Committee on Refugees, the Intergovernmental Committee (thirty-six states are now members), and the newly created War Refugee Board. Those attending were Mr. Stettinius, Mr. Pehle and his assistant representing Mr. Morgenthau, Mr. Berle, Mr. Breckinridge Long, Mr. Taft, Mr. George Warren, Robert Pell, my alternate appointed with your approval last autumn.

I explained the scope of the Intergovernmental Committee directive, its office in London, its distinguished membership of nations represented by Ambassadors and Ministers. I outlined the recent expansion of its directive to assume administrative relief functions, the provision of funds for relief, one half by our Government through your generous offices, and one half by the British, arranged by you with the Prime Minister, as well as the agreed arrangement for relief with Mr. Lehman's organization. It was hoped that other nations might also contribute to this fund as they have to the expenses of the London office.

Inasmuch as you founded the Intergovernmental Committee and thirty-six nations are members, it seems desirable for reasons of international good will and particularly as questions have been raised in many quarters, to define the relationship and the future scope of the War Refugee Board and of the Intergovernmental Committee.

I therefore made two concrete suggestions:

I. That Mr. Pehle and Mr. Pell prepare a brief statement of the scope of the work, having in mind the greatest possibilities of success in relieving the unfortunate victims of Nazi terror, and of the part the Intergovernmental Committee is hereafter to play, if any, therein.

II. That Mr. Pehle go to London to clear up the uncertainties with the British Foreign Office and the Intergovernmental Committee.

The British for some time have desired a full plenary session of the Intergovernmental Committee and an immediate question has been put to Mr. Eden in the House of Commons for an explanation of the purpose of the "American War Refugee Board" and the resulting status of the Intergovernmental Committee. A number of Governments have also sought to retire from the Intergovernmental Committee on the theory that the U.S.A. have taken over the refugee problem.

By following I and II above the situation can in my mind be clarified.

Others present at the meeting raised subsidiary questions which have a bearing upon publicity and ~~in~~ foreign relations, but these in my opinion can be solved without difficulty, the regular conduct of Inter-Departmental routine.

MYRON C. TAYLOR.

Roosevelt Backs Palestine Plan As Homeland for Refugee Jews

NY TIMES

3/10/44

By NANCY MacLENNAN

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, March 9.—President Roosevelt gave encouragement today to the movement to establish in Palestine a Jewish commonwealth by authorizing two Jewish leaders to announce at a conference that "when future decisions are reached full justice will be done to those who seek a Jewish national home."

Dr. Stephen S. Wise and Dr. Abba H. Silver, co-chairmen of the American Zionist Emergency Council, spent about half an hour in conference with the President and after leaving made this statement:

"The President has authorized us to say that the American government has never given its approval to the White Paper of 1939."

"The President is happy that doors of Palestine are today open to Jewish refugees and that when future decisions are reached full justice will be done to those who seek a Jewish national home, for which our Government and the American people have always had the deepest sympathy and today more than ever in view of the tragic plight of hundreds of thousands of homeless Jewish refugees."

A few hours later the National Conference on Palestine, sponsored by the American Palestine Committee, resolved to press for passage "at the earliest opportunity" of the Wagner-Taft-Wright-Compton resolutions in Congress recommending that the United States go on record as favoring opening of Jewish immigration into Palestine and establishment of a Jewish democratic commonwealth.

The phrase, "at the earliest opportunity," was written into the resolution to show the conference's acknowledgment of recently announced War Department policy. This policy opposes the currently proposed Congressional legislation on grounds of military exigency. It is reported that Army authorities have cited to Congressional committees the possibility of an Arab revolt if such measures were enacted.

In its resolution, the conference called for abrogation by the United Kingdom of the White Paper on the grounds of "justice, mercy and in the interests of common humanity"; considering it "a breach of covenants in contravention of international law and a violation of the terms of the Mandate as well as of the Anglo-American

agreement of 1924 under which no change materially affecting the character of the Mandate could be made without the consent of the United States."

A Palestine Jewish homeland would contribute significantly to the United Nation's task of rehabilitating Jewish victims of Nazism, the resolution stated. "The 1939 Chamberlain - MacDonald White Paper on Palestine" represented "a policy of appeasement," it asserted.

"The doors of Palestine must be kept open for the present," Wendell L. Willkie wired the conference in a telegram read at the opening of the all-day meeting. "For the past quarter of a century the Jewish people of Europe have looked upon the Balfour declaration as a covenant of hope. We must insure by every means at our disposal that the opportunity remains which will enable an equitable program to be developed."

William P. Ziff, author and publisher, accused the Western World of "indifference, apathy and silence" toward the Jewish Palestine problem. He said that Arabian sympathy for the Near East oil pipeline, which would run through Arabia, was bought at the price of anti-Jewish policy in Palestine.

"A Jewish national home in Palestine is a risky policy but only by it can we escape the greater risk of failure to solve the Jewish problem in Europe," Dr. Carl J. Friedrich of Harvard said.

"Jews need the Arabs and the Arabs, far more, need the Jews," Dr. William F. Albright of Johns Hopkins University declared. "You cannot get rid of minorities without placing the future prosperity of the majority in acute jeopardy." (The Arabs number about 1,000,000 in Palestine; the Jews about 550,000.)

Vice President Wallace said that he could not add to the splendid statement authorized by President Roosevelt. He said he believed that the Jews would be able to live with the Arabian people to their mutual benefit.

Mr. Wallace said that he hoped some day to see a "Jordan Valley Authority" which will "make the desert blossom in terms of the common man."

The dinner was attended by more than 800. Senator Robert F. Wagner, chairman of the American Palestine Committee, paid tribute to the late Senator Charles L. McNary, co-chairman.

Senator Robert A. Taft urged passage of the Wagner-Taft-Wright-Compton legislation by Congress and said he questioned

the military reason for opposing the measure.

Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower Commission, called Palestine "a very real symbol of the democracy for which we are fighting today."

5-10

March 17, 1944

My dear Mr. Secretary:

Confidentially and for your personal information I am sending you herewith copies of memoranda and correspondence between the President and myself. These include the following:

1. A plan of March 17, 1943 which I prepared after the outline for the Ottawa Conference had been made public.
2. A plan which I drafted after the Bermuda Conference which, with the approval of the Department, I discussed with Lord Halifax.
3. A memorandum of May 23 to Secretary Hull and Mr. Long.
- 4,5,6,7. Four letters between the President and myself being dated July 7, 13, 14, and 28.
8. A memorandum to Mr. Welles who had been away on a holiday, dated July 23, 1943.
9. Extracts from a memorandum of August 11 to the President.

Scope This will give you a bit of history as to the ~~revisions~~ of the directive of the Intergovernmental Committee.

Sincerely yours,

Myron C. Taylor

Enclosures:

As stated.

The Honorable
The Secretary of the Treasury.

Probably private conversations with Mr. Eden and/or other British representatives can attain the same result as a public well advertised conference which must not fail. Either or both Britain and ourselves must:-

- I. Permit the refugees to enter some part of the Nation's territory.
- II. Pay the cost of (a) transportation to the place of temporary refuge - (b) the cost of maintenance while there.
- III. Guarantee to find place of permanent settlement; pay the cost of transportation to it; and the cost of maintenance until occupation has been found for the refugees.
- IV. This whole problem ties up, at least as precedent, with post war migration and settlement.
- V. Assistant Secretary Berle has taken over that field and I think he should initiate action with the consent of the Secretary and under the advice of the Under Secretary at once.
- VI. The immediate question is what have we to offer
 - (a) Place of temporary settlement
 - (b) Cost
 - (c) Commitment regarding places of permanent settlement
- VII. What similarly have the British to offer.

(ME 3/17/43
re Ottawa conference)

- I. Agreement between Britain and U.S.A. on place of temporary refuge.
- II. Agreement to bear expense jointly.
- III. Meeting of Intergovernmental Executive Committee in London to
 1. Appoint a full time Vice Director (American) ?
 2. Appoint a full time Secretary (?)
- IV. Agreement that after arrival at place of temporary refuge, International Relief Organization (Lehman) will maintain refugees until end of war when they may
 - A. Return to their homes
 - B. Be transferred to places of permanent residence.

British and American Embassies or Legations in the countries concerned would delegate each a representative to carry out the plans for transit and reception of refugees.

With these agreements the Director's Office in London may contact all countries represented upon the Intergovernmental Committee to secure

- A. Offers to accept refugees
- B. Contributions to the fund for support of the office
- C. Contributions to the funds for transit of refugees and their maintenance in places of temporary refuge.

Under these conditions no meeting of full Intergovernmental Committee would be necessary at this time.

Any change of authority by Intergovernmental Committee enlarging scope to include all refugees can be accomplished without Intergovernmental Committee full meeting by letters to be secured from representatives of government members in London.

May 23, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY AND MR. LONG
FROM MR. MYRON TAYLOR

Assuming that the President and the Prime Minister reach a definite agreement to provide funds on the basis of equal contribution by Britain and the United States to transport refugee groups to places of temporary refuge and that a place or places of temporary refuge be agreed upon between them, the following considerations would seem to suggest themselves:

First. The structure of the Intergovernmental Committee already conforms to the suggested changes proposed by the British Government with the exception that a full-time paid director and a paid vice director and secretary are provided for instead of a full-time paid chairman of a new management committee with a director and secretary. To my mind, the change of titles is unnecessary and unimportant.

Second. The British note announces continuance of Lord Winterton as Chairman of the Committee and Sir Herbert Emerson as Director. Mr. Robert Pell was formerly Vice Director. He is not now a candidate for reappointment.

The

IA
III
II
I
5. vEho
I. ybb
tu long
roett
vEhcom
fambc
vEhce

The United States should, therefore, name a Director and a Secretary perhaps from one of the smaller countries should be appointed at London. The real decisions in all vital matters must continue to be made by the British and American Governments.

Third. Rather than adopt the proposal of the Bermuda Conference and expand the activities of the Intergovernmental Committee into the field of transit arrangements and maintenance, it seems to me that this service can best be performed by the staff of the British and American Embassies in the particular countries concerned. Each could designate a representative to work in concert in these important local matters and funds on the basis of equal contribution would be handled through such Ambassadors.

Fourth. The International Relief Organization with the aid of the Army could prepare the places of temporary refuge and the food and necessities of life on an army basis.

Fifth. The British and the Executive Committee of the Intergovernmental Committee with Ambassador Winant and Mr. Eden leading could meet in London with such of the European and Australian Governments as are represented on the Committee to seek contribution to funds and pledges to accept numbers of refugees. Similarly, the Secretary of State, **Under Secretary,** Assistant Secretary Long and the American representative on the Intergovernmental Committee would meet

at

at the State Department with the Ambassadors of the countries of the Western Hemisphere to propose contribution and to seek places of refuge. These procedures if successful would form the basis for a later Intergovernmental Committee meeting if it were then considered necessary for publicity or other reasons. This plan simplifies procedures while using in a direct way all the factors the more elaborate and slower method of an Intergovernmental meeting as the first step. Such a meeting under this plan becomes the last step and avoids any danger of failure. In substance the President and the Prime Minister have the sole power to make these basic decisions and once made we can simplify procedures by using our joint diplomatic offices to make effective the matter of transit and then Army and Relief Organization would set up and conduct all affairs relating to the places of temporary refuge. For the Intergovernmental Committee to carry on either of these activities would mean creating a large organization, would lead to unnecessary delay and much actual duplication.

MTaylor:LEY

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 7, 1943

My dear Myron:

You started the work of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees at Evian in 1938 and have been my principal reliance in all of its activities since. It is about to enter a more active phase in connection with the refugee problem created by the enemy powers. I know you are heavily engaged in the postwar studies and other duties here and to an extent which might justify your desire to withdraw from the work of the Intergovernmental Committee, but your long experience with it and understanding of its problems constitute the predicate of my real desire that you continue that work.

You need not necessarily devote your personal time and energy to attending meetings. You could designate an alternate and could in fact name the Vice Director of Operations under the revised plan. This person could report to you through the State Department so that you could be generally advised of the movements and developments of the work carried out by the Executive Committee, and I am sure that your continuing identity with the work would be particularly welcome to the groups directly interested in it and would likewise assist greatly in the successful completion of its labors.

So I am asking you to dismiss any thoughts in conflict with this and to continue to give it the benefit of your active service and guidance.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

The Honorable
Myron C. Taylor,
71 Broadway,
New York, New York.

COPY

71 Broadway
New York

July 13, 1943

My dear Mr. President,

Responding to your favor of July 7th in respect to the work of the Intergovernmental Committee on Political Refugees, I would like to make my position a bit more clear to you than it perhaps now is.

My first concern at this time is to assist definitely as your personal representative to His Holiness Pope Pius XII in the accomplishment of a wise and constructive result of our long labors in achieving peace with Italy.

My second desire is to contribute in a concrete way to the development of the principal U.S.A. post-war policies to aid you in guiding the ultimate negotiations for peace in this war-disturbed world.

Now in regard to the Intergovernmental Committee. I have not been in harmony with much that has taken place, particularly in the recent past, but, even so, I have endeavored through the Secretary, and more particularly through Mr. Breckinridge Long and to some extent with Mr. Welles, to bring to your attention the essentials that must be agreed upon between Mr. Churchill and yourself, lacking which neither conferences nor any sort of successful action could or can be undertaken.

I believe there is before you at this moment a telegram which, if it contains the essential principles of the recent program (copy attached) which I submitted to the Secretary and Mr. Long and later to Lord Halifax, will enable the Director's Office of the Intergovernmental Committee in London to be reinforced and authorized, as well as financed, to do something definite to help those unfortunate refugees who are scattered along the Mediterranean, so that they may be taken to some place of temporary refuge and later be able to return to their homes or transported to agreed places of permanent residence. I would like to see the completed telegram, however, before it is sent.

Your wish as expressed in your letter in regard to my further activities will of course be heeded to the fullest extent of my ability.

Very sincerely yours,

MYRON C. TAYLOR

The President.

COPY

71 Broadway
New York

July 14, 1943

Dear Mr. President:

Referring to the letter regarding the Intergovernmental Committee, I think that it would greatly forward the work if I did in fact designate Mr. Robert Pell, who has been associated with me in this work from the beginning, as my alternate.

We are casting about for a suitable Vice Director of Operations in London under the revised plan with which you are familiar. I hope shortly to have a name that will appeal to your judgment. This plan will enable both the Department and myself through Mr. Pell, who is a departmental official, to keep in touch with the details of the situation without too great difficulty.

I believe it would be of first importance if you would write me a letter approving the appointment of Mr. Pell as my alternate and send a copy of that letter to the State Department in order to make perfectly clear Mr. Pell's relationship and authority.

With these steps taken I see no reason why the work cannot go forward if the revised plan in its other aspects is authorized by yourself.

Sincerely yours,

MYRON C. TAYLOR

The President,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

COPY

7.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 28, 1943

My dear Myron:

I have your letters of July 13 and 14. I am happy to have your acceptance of the request conveyed by my letter of July 7 that you continue to give the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees the benefit of your active service and guidance.

I am glad to give my approval of your designation of Mr. Robert Pell of the Department of State to act as your alternate here in your work on the Intergovernmental Committee.

I am sending this letter to you through the Department of State so that that Department may be informed, as you request, that Mr. Pell is to act as your alternate as indicated above.

Very sincerely yours,

(Sd.) FRANKING D. ROOSEVELT

The Honorable

Myron C. Taylor,

Care of the Department of State.

July 23, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. WELLES:

Assuming that you have not been fully informed in relation to the recent action regarding the Intergovernmental Committee I am sending you this memorandum which will bring you up to date and at the same time has nothing in it that will cause you any real concern.

The President approved the plan, as did the Secretary and Mr. Long, the synopsis of which I then gave Lord Halifax (copy attached). His confirmation came through the Foreign Office to the Department as did a message from the Prime Minister to the President. The necessary authorizations have been given, and the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Intergovernmental Committee, Mr. Winant acting in my stead, will occur on August 3.

I am attaching a memorandum that describes the relationship between the Intergovernmental Committee and the International Relief Organization (Governor Lehman) which I dictated after a discussion with him today. I approached James McDonald to accept the Vice Directorship but he was not able to accept. I had already approached Robert Pell with the same result. I then approached Mr. George Warren who found himself so entrenched in the Lehman organization that he could not accept. After considerable investigation we found Patrick Murphy Malin who had been associated with migration problems and who is presently part of the Lehman organization, and after interviewing him and discussing his qualifications with others I was pleased to find that he would make himself available for this service. Governor Lehman was reluctant to release him but after a personal talk he acquiesced.

I introduced

I introduced Mr. Malin to the Secretary and to Dr. Bowman who had a meeting with him and members of the Territorial Committee who have studied Palestine particularly and many other countries generally as the situs of refugee colonies. Dr. Berle, as Chairman of the Economic Committee on Migration and Settlement, was also good enough, upon my introduction, to meet Mr. Malin to discuss the subject. Mr. Malin is planning to leave for London early in August. His salary will be ten thousand dollars. We have indicated that we would be agreeable to Sir Herbert Emerson, the Director, having a salary of twelve thousand dollars. Mr. Malin is forty years of age, very energetic, knows Europe thoroughly, and is somewhat of a linguist. I believe this is a good appointment.

I had anticipated retiring from the Intergovernmental Committee once these plans were completed and was surprised to receive the attached letter from the President. I also attach my reply. The President has acted upon the suggestion to appoint Mr. Pell as my alternate. The Secretary in the Director's office in London will be appointed by the Executive Committee at their meeting in August and our suggestion is that he be from one of the other countries, particularly Holland or Brazil. All of those countries, including France and the Argentine, and Lord Winterton and myself, have heretofore been members of the Executive Committee. Under this plan these conditions, except perhaps France, will continue for the present.

It would seem that for the first time we have a commitment of Governmental financing and a definite commitment regarding at least one place of temporary refuge - North Africa. I believe that ultimately it may develop that questions of migration and settlement and the activities of the Intergovernmental Committee will merge into the latter. This single agency aimed at the discovery of places of temporary and permanent residence, tied with the international relief organization to carry on the work of relief in the places of temporary residence, forms a suitable and adequate plan for organization both during and after the war to deal with the whole problem of refugees and of migration and settlement, as well as relief in that general field.

Myron C. Taylor

March 17, 1944

My dear Mr. Secretary:

The suggestions that I would now make in regard to the various refugee agencies are as follows:

1. The suggestion which I made to the Executive Director of the War Refugee Board - Mr. Pehle, that he should undertake to define in a statement the proposed relationship between the War Refugee Board and the Intergovernmental Committee is in accord with my recent memorandum to the President.

2. My second suggestion that Mr. Pehle go to London to discuss plans for the coordination of activities of the Intergovernmental Committee and the War Refugee Board, can very well be modified by inviting Sir Herbert Emerson, the Director (British) and Mr. Patrick Malin, the Vice Director (American) to come to Washington at the earliest moment to discuss the relationship between the two organizations and to bring about collaboration and to promote action. This invitation has been given by cable today.

3. I believe before their arrival there should be a meeting of the President's Advisory Committee, before whom Mr. Pehle should appear and discuss with them at least in a general way the plans of the War Refugee Board.

4. I would suggest that in meeting in Washington with yourself, Sir Herbert Emerson, Mr. Malin, Mr. Pehle, and others that during the week devoted to this activity Governor Lehman should be present in order that the relationship between UNRRA and the other committees should be more clearly defined.

I have no other suggestion to offer at the moment.

Very sincerely yours,

Myron C. Taylor

The Honorable
The Secretary of the Treasury.

March 18, 1944

My dear Mr. Secretary:

In addition to the material which I sent you under cover of my letter of March 17 concerning refugees, I would call your attention to the attached telegram of March 2 from London which has recently been received in the Department.

Sincerely yours,

Myron C. Taylor

The Honorable

The Secretary of the Treasury.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: London
DATE: March 2, 1944
NUMBER: 1711

House Commons sitting in committee yesterday debated Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees 2 1/2 hours and voted supplementary sum requested by Government. Attendance was small about 30 members. Critics generally upheld IGC but favored supplementing by a body like War Refugee Board with full time executive director. Richard Law spoke for Government and referring to necessity for international cooperation through IGC continued: There are some matters which can be handled far better by an Inter-Governmental body of this kind than by any particular Government but that does not at all rule out the necessity that as well as international action there has to be national action in these matters. For that reason His Majesty's Government welcomed most heartily the institution of the War Refugee Board in the United States and we shall be willing and indeed anxious to give that War Refugee Board as a part of the United States Administration our very warmest support and sympathy. We are working on all these matters in the closest relations with the United States Administration. I do not know whether it is generally known among honorable members that we have recently sent instructions to every one of our Missions abroad likely to be involved in refugee matters that they should seek out and collaborate with their American opposite numbers on refugee matters to the fullest extent in their power. "I do not think that honorable members who have raised the question of the Refugee Board quite realize the constitutional difference between this country and the United States. Under our system of ministerial responsibility it would in fact be impossible for us to institute an independent body which would control ministers and heads of other departments outside: in fact there is not the same need for such a body in this country. There is already a cabinet committee concerned with these matters and that cabinet committee has at its disposal an administrative staff in the form of the Refugee Department of the Foreign Office. So we really have the substance of what the President of the United States has just instituted in the shape of the War Refugee Board. For constitutional reasons I do not see how we could imitate the structure of that board and for practical reasons I cannot see that we should gain any advantage from imitating it". "I can assure the committee that His Majesty's Government are prepared to do everything they possibly can to find a solution of this problem in cooperation with other nations where that is necessary and individually as a Government where that is possible".

Forwarding airmail report.

WINANT

C
O
P
Y

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON

March 18 1944

My dear Mr. Taylor:

Thank you very much for the documents forwarded to me with your letter of March 17.

The information which you have furnished me concerning the efforts which you have made to make the refugee program a real success has given me a much clearer picture of the problems with which the War Refugee Board will be faced in trying to carry out its program.

We will need all the help that you can give us.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) H. MORGENTHAU, JR.

The Honorable
Myron C. Taylor,
Washington, D. C.

C
O
P
Y

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON

March 18 1944

My dear Mr. Taylor:

The suggestions which you have made in your letter of March 17 concerning the relationship between the War Refugee Board and other agencies concerned with refugee problems are greatly appreciated.

I have discussed these suggestions with Mr. Pehle and they are entirely agreeable to us.

As I told you on Thursday, Mr. Pehle will keep in touch with you concerning the activities of the War Refugee Board, and any suggestions that you may have from time to time concerning the work of the Board will be most welcome.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) H. MORGENTHAU, JR.

The Honorable
Myron C. Taylor,
Washington, D. C.

April 19, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

FROM MYRON TAYLOR

SUBJECT: U.S.A. Financial Commitment to the Intergovernmental Committee.

On January 1, 1944, the Department of State authorized Mr. Winant to commit this Government to the expenses of the Intergovernmental Committee in the amount of \$2,000,000. This was on the understanding that the British Government would make an equal contribution.

On January 2 Ambassador Winant notified the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Committee and the Director of this commitment.

Under date of January 15 the Secretary of State wrote the President asking for a first tranche of \$1,000,000.

On January 17 the President gave his "OK" to this request.

On February 1 Mr. Travers, who was then in charge of refugee matters in the Department of State, asked Mr. Stettinius to arrange with the Bureau of the Budget to arrange to make available the pledged sum.

On February 4 the Under Secretary called a meeting of representatives of the Bureau of the Budget and Mr. Pehle and it was arranged to make the \$1,000,000 pledged available to the War Refugee Board which would in turn make \$200,000 available to the Intergovernmental Committee.

It is not clear how the fund of \$2,000,000 pledged by the President through Ambassador Winant to the British Government, upon their equal contribution, can be diverted to the War Refugee Board except through the Intergovernmental Committee, nor how the War Refugee Board can exercise any control over this fund. The British equivalent has been made available. The Intergovernmental Committee will call for these funds from time to time as required.

MEMORANDUM

1. Early in January last, Dr. G. G. Kullmann, Deputy High Commissioner for Refugees under the League of Nations and Assistant Director of the Intergovernmental Committee, visited Switzerland on the invitation of the Swiss government, returning to London at the end of February. During his visit he obtained much information regarding the assistance, both open and secret, which was being given, from Switzerland as a base, to the victims of persecution inside the territory of Germany, and of her allies, and of countries occupied or controlled by her. Dr. Kullmann satisfied himself by a very thorough investigation that there was a wide and efficient network of underground agents who had done and were doing work of great value in saving and assisting the victims of persecution. His conclusion was that their efforts had succeeded not only in effecting the escape of many persons from areas in which they were in extreme danger, but also in concealing and preserving many times more persons inside the territories above mentioned. His information, in short, showed that in addition to the rescue of persons by getting them outside the danger areas there were great opportunities for the preservation of persons who could not be brought out. The Director of the IGC at once took up the matter with the Chairman, Lord Winterton. Meanwhile, Dr. Schwarz, executive head of the Joint Distribution Committee in Europe, visited London, and full discussions took place between him and the officers of the IGC. He confirmed the information given by Dr. Kullmann, and gave his opinion based on close knowledge of the operation, that there was wide scope for expansion of the operation if more financial backing were available. The Director of the IGC, on the instructions of the Chairman, therefore submitted to the governments of the United Kingdom and the U.S.A. a memorandum dated March 10, 1944, containing proposals by which the IGC might assist the operation. The particular form of help proposed to be given by the IGC was the financing of operations based on credit, designed to assist persons inside the territories above mentioned. The government of the United Kingdom, in pursuance of the proposals made by the IGC, has communicated to the government of the U.S.A. its readiness to place at the disposal of the IGC the sum of £1,500,000 for the purpose of credit operations, provided that the government of the U.S.A. is prepared to provide the same amount. As a result of preliminary discussions by the representatives of the WRB and the IGC the Director of the latter body now submits the following proposals:

2. The operations to be promoted should be defined as follows:

a. They

a. They would extend to persons who have had to leave or may have to leave their countries of residence on account of race, or religion, or political beliefs, and who are in danger of life or liberty.

b. They would have as their objects the escape of persons to neutral countries or other countries of comparative safety, the rescue of persons from internment or concentration camps, concealment inside German, occupied, and satellite territory, and all measures necessary thereto, and the preservation of such persons in concealment.

3. Operations with these objects in view are now being carried out by organizations or individuals, partly on a cash basis but mainly on a credit basis. It is proposed that (1) financial assistance by the IGC should be limited to credit operations; (2) that cash operations should continue to be financed by the voluntary organizations through licenses issued by the governments of the U.K. and U.S.A. respectively, according as the organizations are British or American, and that any question of policy which may arise between the two governments regarding the issue of such licenses should be discussed between the two governments, independent of the IGC.

4. With regard to the financial scope of the operations it is understood that the following arrangements might be more convenient to the U.S. government than the proposal made by the British government:

a. The IGC has provided in its estimate of operational expenditure for 1944 the sum of one million pounds, of which one half will be furnished by the American government and one half by the British government. It has been agreed by the two governments that if this expenditure is exceeded, the IGC, under the agreed procedure, may submit proposals for supplementary grants. At present the IGC has not in prospect operational expenditure of any considerable amount. It could therefore allocate £900,000, namely \$3,600,000 for the purpose of credit operations provided it is clearly understood that if and when the necessity of undertaking other projects arises it will be free in accordance with the approved procedure to submit applications to the two governments for further grants. Such applications might include requests for further grants towards credit operations if they exceeded £900,000 from the budget grant and could be usefully extended beyond this figure.

It is

It is therefore proposed that, on the above understanding, the credit operations should be financed in the first place to the extent of £900,000 out of the budget grant of £1,000,000.

b. The IGC would be placed in funds out of this grant according to its requirements. It has already received the sum of £100,000 in equal parts from the two governments for operational expenditures generally. It is proposed that it should receive the further sum of £250,000 in equal shares for the quarter beginning the 1st April, 1944 and ending the 30th June, 1944, the demand for subsequent quarters being made in accordance with the procedure already approved by the two governments.

c. The IGC would place the above-mentioned payment of £250,000 and similar payments made on account of credit operations in a suspense account which would be held for the purpose of defraying, after the war, liabilities incurred on its behalf.

d. If these liabilities were incurred in terms of dollars it would be necessary to convert sterling payments into dollars. If part of the liabilities were incurred in sterling it would be necessary to hold a corresponding part of the account in sterling. This would be kept in view, according to the nature of the liabilities incurred. It might prove desirable not to convert into pounds, for example, the U.S. government's share of the above-mentioned £250,000, but to hold that £125,000 (\$500,000) in a dollar suspense account in the name of the IGC.

5. The Joint Distribution Committee, through its agent in Switzerland, has been mainly concerned hitherto with both ^{the} cash and credit organizations. It is unquestionably the agency most capable of carrying them out because of its experience and of its long established connections in all countries of Europe. It is therefore proposed to ask the JDC to act as the agent of the IGC for the credit operations which the latter will finance, and if it is agreeable to this proposal to come to an arrangement with the JDC which will insure that a separate and accurate account is kept of all liabilities which it incurs on behalf of the IGC. Such an arrangement might take several forms. For instance, the IGC might accept complete liability up to a maximum amount for operations in a specified country during a stated period, or it might agree to provide a specified sum for credit operations generally within a stated period. It would be necessary to have an agreement with the JDC that the assistance given by the IGC should not curtail the expenditure which it would otherwise have incurred. In other words the object of the IGC grant should be to stimulate, or at least to supplement, voluntary effort

rather

rather than to replace it.

6. The operations would in the first place relate to those carried out from Switzerland as a base, but they might be extended to other bases as opportunity and necessity arose. For this and for other purposes it would be necessary for the WRB and the IGC to work in close and active cooperation with each other so that duplication is avoided. In particular, cooperation will be necessary in order to get the best results out of cash and credit operations viewed as a whole. If for instance there appears reason to believe that the former are tending to undermine credit operations in a particular country or at a particular time so as to affect the total result, then the two bodies should consult together with the sole object of obtaining the best results.

H. W. EMERSON

April 18, 1944

71 Broadway
New York

For your Personal
and Confidential
Information.

March 20 1944

The Hon. John G. Winant,
American Embassy,
London, E n g l a n d.

Dear John,

Herewith I enclose copies of papers having to do with the newly created War Refugee Board, of which Secretary Morgenthau is Chairman. Secretary Hull and Secretary Stimson are the other members.

Secretary Morgenthau has an assistant, Mr. John W. Pehle, and they have begun, as you know, many activities, or have taken up activities already begun by the Intergovernmental Committee, and, it would seem, are taking them over as their own.

Recently I asked that Mr. Pehle meet with me in Mr. Stettinius' office at the Department of State. The others present were Assistant Secretary Long, Assistant Secretary Berle, Robert T. Pell (who is my alternate), George L. Warren (who has been active with the Intergovernmental Committee and otherwise in the refugee field for a number of years), Mr. Charles Taft, and Mr. Stettinius.

I made the suggestion to Mr. Pehle and his associates as indicated in my memorandum to the President, a copy of which is enclosed. You will note that I proposed that Mr. Pehle first work with Mr. Pell to define the scope of the War Refugee work, and plan to coordinate it with the Intergovernmental Committee; and second, that he go over to London to confer with Sir. Herbert Emerson and others with a view to arranging for such cooperation as is desirable. I thereupon presented the memorandum above mentioned to the President, with the result as indicated.

Immediately after the general meeting Mr. Pehle reported to Mr. Morgenthau that some of the group had opposed his activities, whereupon Mr. Morgenthau telephoned Mr. Stettinius

that obstruction was being put in their way, naming Robert Pell in particular, and that he (Mr. Morgenthau) was going to take the matter up with the President. Mr. Stettinius, who had been present during only a part of the conference, telephoned Mr. Pell's superior officer and forbade his having anything further to do with refugee matters. Mr. Pell thereupon handed his resignation to me, but as the correspondence indicated that he was appointed by the President, I doubt if anyone else could bring about his resignation. Personally I feel that great injustice has been done to Mr. Pell, and it is my intention to try to clear the matter satisfactorily in the near future. There the matter stands at the present moment.

In Mr. Stettinius' coming to London this question may come up, and if it does, you will be posted on it.

The President spoke to Mr. Morgenthau about my memorandum, and gave it to him. Mr. Morgenthau thereupon asked for a meeting with me, which took place last Thursday. He complained bitterly about the inactivity of the Intergovernmental Committee. He was not aware of the scope of its directive nor what it had actually done.

But that is beside the point, I made clear the points that I had stated to Mr. Pehle in the general meeting and as indicated in my memorandum to the President, and agreed to transmit his suggestion that Sir Herbert Emerson come to Washington and confer with him and Mr. Pehle and others. I included Mr. Malin because I thought both should be here if either were to come.

Later I reported this situation to Secretary Hull, who approved a telegram. I believe it is a wise thing to do, and that it should be done promptly.

Also attached are copies of letters which I have just received from Mr. Morgenthau in response to mine, which are a part of the enclosed file.

I hope all is well with you and that you are not finding your numerous burdens too heavy. You have had an opportunity and have made a fine record. May it continue!

With best regards to Mrs. Winant and yourself and to our mutual friends, believe me,

Sincerely yours,

April 22 1944

Following is message from Emerson for Randall:

Please inform Winterton that our conversations with War Refugee Board are now finished. They have been very successful. There has been exchange of letters between Director of Board and myself defining respective spheres of activity so far as this is possible and giving assurances of active mutual cooperation. Members of Board have been kept fully informed and have expressed warm gratification at the results.

Discussions on plan of credit operations are also complete. They have been between State Department and War Refugee Board on one end and myself as Director representing Intergovernmental Committee only. It has been made quite clear that I have no authority to speak for British Government. Following results are probable: American Government will take up with British Government question of licenses as distinct issue. My attitude in discussions was stated in previous message. My personal views have been given to British Ambassador and I will explain them on return. As regards finance of credit plan there might be difficulties in American Government going to Congress for \$6,000,000 at the present time. It has, therefore, been agreed, subject to President's final approval, that American proposals in reply to British offer should be as follows:

In first place, plan should be financed up to £900,000 out of Intergovernmental budget provision of £1,000,000 for operational expenditure. If further funds are necessary IGC will ask for supplementary grants from time to time which American Government will view favorably in light of British offer. Next step will be reply by American Government to British offer and no action is required on this message, which is for information only and intended to convey probable developments.

Myron Taylor has kept in closest touch throughout and has given invaluable help. Malin has made a most valuable contribution to results.

My movements are as follows: New York up to 25th; Ottawa up to 28th; then Montreal until I return by air at beginning of month. Malin will be accessible, care of State Department until May 8.

C
O
P
Y

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
WAR REFUGEE BOARD
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Office of the
Executive Director

April 24, 1944

Dear Mr. Taylor:

Now that Sir Herbert Emerson has left Washington after a series of discussions dealing with relations between the Inter-Governmental Committee and the War Refugee Board, I want to express my personal thanks to you for originating and implementing the idea that Sir Herbert and I get together on our common problems. As you know, the discussions were most harmonious, complete agreement was reached as to the relations between the two agencies, and definite steps were taken to push forward specific plans.

Thanks for the assistance.

With personal regards,

(SD) J. W. PEHLE

Executive Director

Mr. Myron C. Taylor,
American Representative,
Inter-Governmental Committee,
Room 220,
Department of State.

MT 4-25-44

COMMENT OF MR. MYRON TAYLOR
ON THE PROPOSED
MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT
DATED APRIL 25 1944

The statements in paragraph 1 seem to indicate that funds for the Intergovernmental Committee are authorized through the War Refugee Board, which came into being a long time after the Government, with the approval of the President, had committed itself to the Intergovernmental Committee and the British Government in the amount of \$2,000,000. I believe it is not in accord with the facts nor is it wise to confuse the financing of the Intergovernmental Committee with that of the War Refugee Board, and that the statement should be revised accordingly.

Otherwise I think the statement is in accord with the facts.

April 25 1944

Memorandum for the President:

At the suggestion of Mr. Myron Taylor, Sir Herbert Emerson and Patrick Malin of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees came to Washington in early April for discussions with the War Refugee Board. These discussions were most cordial and complete agreement has been reached on working relations between the Committee and the Board.

The question of financing the activities of the Intergovernmental Committee was discussed and the following recommendations are submitted for your approval:

(1) Some time ago this Government committed \$2,000,000 to the operational budget of the Intergovernmental Committee, and the British Government made a like commitment. The War Refugee Board has already advanced \$200,000 to the Committee against this commitment--this advance came out of the funds made available to the Board from the President's Emergency Fund. It is proposed that the balance due the Intergovernmental Committee be set aside now to be paid over to the Committee as its programs require. (The Committee needs \$500,000 at once).

Accordingly, we request that there be made available immediately to the War Refugee Board \$2,000,000 out of the President's Emergency Fund. \$500,000 of this sum will be paid over to the Intergovernmental Committee at once; \$200,000 will be used to reimburse the War Refugee Board for the advance previously made; and the remainder to the Committee as requested by it.

There is attached a proposed allocation letter transferring the \$2,000,000 to the War Refugee Board.

(2) In addition, the British Government has indicated that it proposes to ask Parliament to vote further sums, up to a total of \$6,000,000, as may be necessary to carry out a proposed credit operation by the Intergovernmental Committee, provided the United States Government will contribute like amounts. Until the \$2,000,000 referred to in Paragraph One is substantially exhausted, we do not feel that it is necessary to set aside any further funds at this time for the operation of the Intergovernmental Committee. If you approve, we propose to advise the British Government that if the needs of the Committee require such further sums in the future, sympathetic consideration will be given at that time to make the necessary funds available.

Secretary of State

Secretary of the Treasury

Secretary of War

Roosevelt Asks Europe and Asia To Open Frontiers to Refugees

Says Those Who Ask Bellhops About Foreign Policy Can Find It in His Statement; Hull Sees House Republican 'Freshmen,' Who Say He Said Little

By Frank Kelley

WASHINGTON, March 24.—President Roosevelt, calling upon the free peoples of Europe and Asia "temporarily to open their frontiers to all victims of oppression," declared at his press conference today that the United Nations were fighting "to make a world in which tyranny and aggression cannot exist. . . . in which all persons . . . may live in peace, honor and dignity," and he vowed that all Nazis who share the guilt of war crimes "shall share the punishment."

Mr. Roosevelt, reading a statement on the refugee problem, cut in sarcastically that those persons who have been going around asking bellhops whether the United States has a foreign policy would find foreign policy right in that statement. Later he read another statement noting that today was the tenth anniversary of the passage of the Tydings-McDuffie act granting independence to the Philippines and pledging anew that the United States would liberate the islands from "the yoke of Japanese domination."

As the President spoke, Secretary of State Cordell Hull was reviewing the broad bases of foreign policy for twenty-four Republican first-term members of the House of Representatives in a two-and-a-half-hour session in his office from which most of the Congressional "freshmen" came away saying they knew little more, if anything, about American war and peace aims than they knew when they went in.

"Silence," said Representative Clare Boothe Luce, Republican, of Connecticut, "is still the settled policy of the State Department."

Another Republican, who declined to permit use of his name, revealed, however, that Mr. Hull told in detail how he had taken to the Moscow conference last October a blueprint of an American plan for dealing with Germany after the war as specifically as the program for dismembering the Japanese Empire. This Repre-

sentative quoted Mr. Hull as saying that the plan for Germany had been ruled out of discussion at Moscow, but that he finally gave a mimeographed copy to British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and to Soviet Foreign Vice-Commissar Maxim Litvinoff with a request that they look it over.

Mr. Hull, the Representative added, said that four days later he asked Messrs. Litvinoff and Eden how they liked the plan and that both thought it was "a good plan" and "on the right track." Mr. Hull added, the same source said, that he had never heard another word from either Mr. Eden or Mr. Litvinoff on the plan.

Mr. Hull was also quoted by the same Republican source as saying that Soviet recognition of the Badoglio regime in Italy resulted from Russian pique over failure of Great Britain and the United States to keep Russia informed about what they were doing. Mr. Hull, it was said, admitted that it was probably an unfortunate omission of the part of the English-speaking allies.

Mr. Hull was further quoted as saying that the American attitude toward the Baltic states is still based on his declaration of 1939, when Russia invaded Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, that this country will not recognize aggression.

The same source said American policy toward the Balkans, as outlined by Mr. Hull, is to abide by the previously expressed intention to assist those countries in a free choice of government through a free election or plebiscite and to withdraw from military supervision when it is certain that such nations can preserve order and make their contribution to world security.

Polish-Russian Dispute

The Polish-Russian border dispute, Mr. Hull was reported to have said, is holding up many important international negotiations. Mr. Hull was quoted as saying that Britain and Russia were no longer on speaking terms because of the Polish dispute. Mr. Hull was also quoted as describing the Polish border problem "microscopic" and that it should be left for post-war settlement.

On France alone, said the same source, there was mysterious silence from Mr. Hull, with no clarification of this government's attitude toward General Charles de Gaulle and the French Committee of National Liberation at Algiers.

Representative Robert Hale, of Maine, said Mr. Hull was "cordial and courteous, but I left with the same impression that I had before I went in—that the Administration has no foreign policy."

Representative James C. Auchincloss, of New Jersey, said he "did not know any more about the foreign policy of the United States than I did before."

Representative Charles M. LaFollette, of Indiana, called Mr. Hull "a grand gentleman with excellent purposes, but he is losing the chance of bipartisan Republican support on a firm policy to win the peace."

Representative Frank A. Barrett, of Wyoming, said that before American soldiers invade Europe the German people should be advised of American war aims in order to help destroy German morale and end the war more quickly.

Calls on Hungary to Resist

After today's meeting, Mr. Hull issued a statement calling upon Hungary, "the first of the Axis satellites to feel the Nazi whip," to "offer firm resistance to the hated invader" if it hoped "to regain the respect and friendship of free nations and demonstrate its right to independence."

President Roosevelt disclosed at his press conference that John Pehle, who had been appointed acting director of the War Refugee Board, would be full director and that the Presidential statement calling on all free peoples to aid Hitler's victims was being issued with approval of Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin.

Mr. Roosevelt said the United States did not plan to let in any more European refugees at present because there were not enough ready to come. Some, he added, are being received in North Africa.

Indorsed by Britain

From the Herald Tribune Bureau
Copyright, 1944, New York Tribune Inc.
LONDON, March 24.—The British government tonight "wholeheartedly" indorsed President Roosevelt's warning to Germany and her satellites.

An official statement said: "His Majesty's Government associate themselves wholeheartedly with the declaration issued today by the President of the United States warning Germany and her satellites of the consequences of further persecutions in their territories and appealing to men of good will everywhere to assist, so far as they are able, in protecting the victims. His Majesty's Government are taking every oppor-

tunity of emphasizing their full agreement with the President's declaration and their determination to co-operate in all measures consistent with the most efficient prosecution of the war, designed to give assistance and refuge to all who can find means of escaping Nazi and Nazi-inspired tyranny."

Hailed in New York

Dean Alfange and Peter H. Bergson, co-chairmen of the Emergency Committee to Save the Jewish People of Europe, in a joint statement issued last night, hailed Mr. Roosevelt's declaration "not only as a moral and political action, but also as a practical measure in the saving of life. Now the whole world knows that the United States has taken the initiative in doing all that is humanly possible to rescue 4,000,000 Jews still alive in Europe today. It is most significant that the President, following his statement, has praised the activities of the War Refugee Board and has appointed John W. Pehle, its present acting executive director, to be the permanent director. We welcome most heartily the appointment of this courageous and brilliant man to the crucial task with which he is now fully charged."

Text of Roosevelt's Pledge

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP).—The complete text of President Roosevelt's statement today promising help to rescue the "victims of brutality" of the Nazis and Japanese follows:

The United Nations are fighting to make a world in which tyranny and aggression can not exist; a world based upon freedom, equality and justice; a world in which all persons, regardless of race, color or creed, may live in peace, honor and dignity.

In the mean time, in most of Europe and in parts of Asia, the systematic torture and murder of civilians—men, women and children—by the Nazis and the Japanese continue unabated. In areas subjugated by the aggressors innocent Poles, Czechs, Norwegians, Dutch, Danes, French, Greeks, Russians, Chinese, Filipinos—and many others—are being starved or frozen to death or murdered in cold blood in a campaign of savagery.

The slaughters of Warsaw, Lidice, Kharkov and Nanking—the brutal torture and murder by the Japanese, not only of civilians but of our own gallant American soldiers and flyers—these are startling examples of what goes on day by day, year in and year out, wherever the Nazis and Japs are in military control—free to follow their barbaric purpose.

In one of the blackest crimes of all history—begun by the Nazis in the day of peace and multiplied by them a hundred times in time of war—the wholesale systematic murder of the Jews of Europe goes on unabated every hour. As a result of the events of the last few days, hundreds of thousands of Jews, who while living under persecution have at least found a haven from death in Hungary and the Balkans, are now threatened with annihilation as Hitler's forces descend more heavily upon these lands. That these innocent people, who have already survived a decade of Hitler's fury, should perish on the very eve of triumph over the barbarism which their persecution symbolizes, would be a major tragedy.

It is, therefore, fitting that we should again proclaim our determination that none who participate in these acts of savagery

shall go unpunished. The United Nations have made it clear that they will pursue the guilty and deliver them up in order that justice be done. That warning applies not only to the leaders but also to their functionaries and subordinates in Germany and in the satellite countries. All who knowingly take part in the deportation of Jews to their death in Poland or Norwegians and French to their death in Germany are equally guilty with the executioner. All who share the guilt shall share the punishment.

Hitler is committing these crimes against humanity in the name of the German people. I ask every German and every man everywhere under Nazi domination to show the world by his action that in his heart he does not share these insane criminal desires. Let him hide these pursued victims, help them to get over their borders, and do what he can to save them from the Nazi hangman. I ask him also to keep watch and to record the evidence that will one day be used to convict the guilty.

In the mean time, and until the victory that is now assured is won, the United States will persevere in its efforts to rescue the victims of brutality of the Nazis and the Japs. In so far as the necessity of military operations permit, this government will use all means at its command to aid the escape of all intended victims of the Nazi and Jap executioner—regardless of race or religion or color. We call upon the free peoples of Europe and Asia temporarily to open their frontiers to all victims of oppression. We shall find havens of refuge for them, and we shall find the means for their maintenance and support until the tyrant is driven from their homelands and they may return.

In the name of justice and humanity let all freedom-loving people rally to this righteous undertaking.

ROOSEVELT WARNS GERMANS ON JEWS

Says All Guilty Must Pay for
Atrocities and Asks People
to Assist Refugees

*The President's statement on
aid to refugees, Page 4.*

By JOHN H. CRIDER

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, March 24—

President Roosevelt took the unusual step today of appealing to the German people, as well as the peoples of all subjugated Europe, to do all in their power to assist the escape of Jews and other victims of Nazi persecution. With particular reference to the Jews who escaped to Hungary and the Balkans from Germany, he declared it would be a "major tragedy" if they should "perish on the very eve of triumph over the barbarism which their persecution symbolizes."

[Secretary of State Cordell Hull, on Friday, called upon Hungary to rise against the Nazis. He declared that resistance to the German invader was the only way for the Hungarians to regain the respect and friendship of the free nations of the world.]

The President said his statement had the approval of Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Joseph Stalin, with whom he had kept in close touch.

In calling upon German citizens for aid in hiding and otherwise assisting the persecuted to escape "the Nazi hangman," the President pointed out that "Hitler is committing these crimes against humanity in the name of the German people."

The President also asked the Germans and other Europeans to "keep close watch, and to record the evidence that will one day be used to convict the guilty."

More than his appeal for aid to help the oppressed escape Nazi clutches, the President called upon "the free peoples of Europe and Asia temporarily to open their frontiers to all victims of oppression." He pledged the United States would "persevere in its efforts to rescue the victims of brutality of the Nazis and the Japs," and declared: "We shall find havens of refuge for them, and we shall find the means for their maintenance and support until the tyrant is driven from their homeland and they may return."

Permanent Aide Named

Mr. Roosevelt commended the work of the War Refugee Board that he set up in January to assist the persecuted in occupied areas, and made permanent the appointment of John W. Pehle as executive director of the board. Mr. Pehle, formerly in charge of the Treasury's Foreign Funds Control, was named on a temporary basis on Feb. 4.

Mr. Roosevelt declared we have a foreign policy even if some people do not think so. He paused twice, in reading the statement to his news conference, to remark, regarding certain paragraphs, that these represented foreign policy.

The President commended the following opening paragraph of the statement to some of those people who he said have been wandering around asking bellhops whether we have a foreign policy:

"The United Nations are fighting to make a world in which tyranny and aggression cannot exist; a world based upon freedom, equality and justice; a world in which all persons regardless of race, color or creed may live in peace, honor and dignity."

Warns All Guilty Persons

After the President had referred to the "systematic torture and murder of civilians" by the Nazis and Japanese, he called attention to another statement of policy:

"It is therefore fitting that we should again proclaim our determination that none who participate in these acts of savagery shall go unpunished. The United Nations have made it clear that they will pursue the guilty and deliver them up in order that justice be done. That warning applies not only to the leaders but also to their functionaries and subordinates in Germany and their satellite countries."

When he had read the first sentence of the foregoing paragraph the President told his news conference there's some more foreign policy—you're getting a lot today.

Answering a question whether havens were being provided for persons whom he said had been rescued from Nazi-dominated Europe, the President replied that we were taking care of all we can get out now—a great many of them in North Africa.

Asked if we were prepared to bring some of them here, the President replied that there were not enough of them yet to make that necessary.

London Pledges Support

By Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 24—The Foreign Office issued a statement tonight expressing the unqualified approval of the British Government of President Roosevelt's declaration on persecutions.

The authorities in London "are taking every opportunity of emphasizing their full agreement with the declaration and their determination to cooperate in all measures consistent with the most efficient prosecution of the war, designed to give assistance and refuge to all who can find means of escaping Nazi or Nazi-inspired tyranny."

Budapest Radio Warns Jews

LONDON, March 24 (AP)—While President Roosevelt was appealing for mercy for refugees, the Hungarian quisling government stoked the purge fires today.

"The Jewish question," the Budapest radio said, "is one of the urgent matters confronting the government now. Jews in influential positions stood with their mouths agape when they saw German troops marching in. They realize they will be eliminated."

Neutral reports to London said Gestapo chief Heinrich Himmler's purge squads were moving in the wake of the spreading German Army pressing the round-up of the anti-Nazis and minorities.

Text of the Statement by Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—Following is the text of President Roosevelt's statement today promising help to rescue the "victims of brutality" of the Nazis and Japanese:

The United Nations are fighting to make a world in which tyranny and aggression cannot exist; a world based upon freedom, equality and justice; a world in which all persons regardless of race, color or creed may live in peace, honor and dignity.

In the meantime, in most of Europe and in parts of Asia, the systematic torture and murder of civilians—men, women and children—by the Nazis and the Japanese continue unabated. In areas subjugated by the aggressors innocent Poles, Czechs, Norwegians, Dutch, Danes, French, Greeks, Russians, Chinese, Filipinos—and many others—are being starved or frozen to death or murdered in cold blood in a campaign of savagery.

Cites Slaughter of Captives

The slaughters of Warsaw, Lidice, Kharkov and Nanking—the brutal torture and murder by the Japanese, not only of civilians but of our own gallant American soldiers and fliers—these are startling examples of what goes on day by day, year in and year out, wherever the Nazis and Japs are in military control—free to follow their barbaric purpose.

In one of the blackest crimes of all history—begun by the Nazis in the day of peace and multiplied by them a hundred times in time of war—the wholesale systematic murder of the Jews of Europe goes on unabated every hour. As a result of the events of the last few days hundreds of thousands of Jews who, while living under persecution, have at least found a haven from death in Hungary and the Balkans, are now threatened with annihilation as Hitler's forces descend more

HEADS REFUGEE BOARD



John W. Pehle

Associated Press, 1941

heavily upon these lands. That these innocent people, who have already survived a decade of Hitler's fury, should perish on the very eve of triumph over the barbarism which their persecution symbolizes, would be a major tragedy.

It is therefore fitting that we should again proclaim our determination that none who participate in these acts of savagery shall go unpunished. The United

Nations have made it clear that they will pursue the guilty and deliver them up in order that justice be done. That warning applies not only to the leaders but also to their functionaries and subordinates in Germany and in the satellite countries. All who knowingly take part in the deportation of Jews to their death in Poland or Norwegians and French to their death in Germany are equally guilty with the executioner. All who share the guilt shall share the punishment.

Hitler is committing these crimes against humanity in the name of the German people. I ask every German and every man everywhere under Nazi domination to show the world by his action that in his heart he does not share these insane criminal desires. Let him hide these pursued victims, help them to get over their borders, and do what he can to save them from the Nazi hangman. I ask him also to keep watch, and to record the evidence that will one day be used to convict the guilty.

In the meantime, and until the victory that is now assured is won, the United States will persevere in its efforts to rescue the victims of brutality of the Nazis and the Japs. In so far as the necessity of military operations permit this Government will use all means at its command to aid the escape of all intended victims of the Nazi and Jap executioner—regardless of race or religion or color. We call upon the free peoples of Europe and Asia temporarily to open their frontiers to all victims of oppression. We shall find havens of refuge for them, and we shall find the means for their maintenance and support until the tyrant is driven from their homelands and they may return.

In the name of justice and humanity let all freedom loving people rally to this righteous undertaking.

ROOSEVELT BACKS ARMY ON PALESTINE

Clark of Missouri and Johnson
of Colorado Insist, However,
on Ending of White Paper

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, March 28 — Renewed demands in the Senate for immediate action on the Wagner-Taft Palestine Homeland Resolution, which was withheld from consideration on the urgent appeal of the Army high command, was followed today by an elaboration by President Roosevelt of his recently authorized statement on the British White Paper of 1939.

This statement, the President asserted in response to questions at his news conference, conformed to, rather than conflicted with, the position taken by the military. On the one hand, he said, there was a military matter, on the other a civilian question for the future, to be worked out in connection with the peace. The military aspect, Mr. Roosevelt added, was a temporary bar to further discussion at the present time; a very serious bar, too, he said.

Asked whether further immigration would upset the situation in the Middle East, the President said that the immediate problem was what we were going to do for those refugees coming out of Europe by two ways, through Spain and through the Balkans into Turkey. Not all these refugees, he said, were Jews, and he stated that the total was a relatively small number.

Senator Bennett C. Clark, Democrat of Missouri, who led the hour-long debate in the Senate earlier in the afternoon, argued that the President's explanation still presented no bar to Senate action on the Jewish homeland measure.

"I can see nothing in what the President said," Mr. Clark asserted, "that is inconsistent with immediate passage of the resolution. No one wants to interfere with temporary military situations relating to the conduct of the war, but the Wagner-Taft resolution is directed straight at the British White Paper, which is in the nature of permanent legislation and which will prohibit the entry of Jewish refugees into Palestine after March 31."

Expressing disappointment over the President's attitude, Senator Edwin C. Johnson, Democrat, of Colorado, who joined the debate, agreed with the position taken by Mr. Clark.

"This problem," he said, "must be met. If we cannot send the refugees into Palestine they must be sent somewhere else to get them out of Hitler's hands. If we don't do something we must share his guilt. The resolution ought to be passed immediately."

President on Palestine

Says His Statement to Zionists Was
Based on Post-War Civilian Matters

By ARTHUR KROCK

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, March 28 — After several Senators had taken the floor today to argue that the ban imposed "for military reasons" on the Wagner-Taft Palestine Homeland Resolution by the War Department, endorsed by the State Department and accepted by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, had been overruled by the President's authorized statement to the same effect two days later, Mr. Roosevelt was asked at his press conference how the two courses "stacked up."

His reply did not change prevailing and expressed Congressional opinion that his statement, released by two Zionist clergymen on the President's authority, was public discussion by a more responsible official voice than the Senate's of a subject on which the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff had requested official silence at this time. The Chief of Staff, General George C. Marshall, was quoted by committeemen as saying he would not be responsible for military effects in the Moslem world of the passage of the resolution. So impressed was the Senate committee that it pigeonholed the resolution without giving any reasons.

The President said he saw no conflict between the Army's position on Capitol Hill and his authorized statement, because the Army was dealing with a temporary military situation whereas he was discussing a post-war civilian matter. But, comparing the Wagner-Taft resolution and a similar House document (which its Foreign Affairs Committee was also induced to table by the same Army representations) with the President's statement, members of Congress professed themselves unable to see any difference, and for these reasons:

1. The resolutions, before the committees of Congress proposed

that the United States should "use its good offices" to open Palestine to the free entry of Jews—barred in the British White Paper of 1939—and to promote colonization so that Palestine might "ultimately" become "a free and democratic Jewish commonwealth." The word "immediately" was not used and the word "ultimately" was emphasized.

2. The President, in the statement issued on his behalf and with his authority, was quoted as saying that this Government has never approved the White Paper; that he was "happy" over the opening of Palestine to Jewish refugees; and "happy" that when future decisions are reached, full justice will be done to those who seek a Jewish national home, for which our Government and the American people have always had the deepest sympathy."

3. The declarations were similar in (1) disapproving the White Paper, (2) endorsing the establishment of a Jewish commonwealth in Palestine, (3) approving the opening of Palestine to current refugees, and (4) carefully making use of the words "ultimate" and "future," which are synonymous, with reference to the creation of the Jewish State.

The only discernible difference is that Congress wanted to make the general statement the President made two days later, and was influenced to refrain (as he was not) by a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitted by the Secretary of State, and by a warning, personally delivered to the Senate committee by General Marshall.

It was on the basis of this set of plain facts that Senators arose today to argue that the Commander in Chief had overruled the Cabinet and the Chief of Staff, and that therefore the ban of silence these had been accorded was automatically removed from Congress.

Mr. Clark contended that the President's statement, given to Dr. Abba Hillel Silver and Dr. Stephen S. Wise, co-chairmen of the American Zionist Emergency Council, "supersedes and transcends" the statements of other American officials, "no matter how important they may be," as he was Commander in Chief of the armed forces and head of the diplomatic service.

May 25 1944

Dear Mr. President:

In June of 1938 you asked me to act with you in creating and setting up the Intergovernmental Committee on Political Refugees from Germany and Austria. This Committee was formalized on a permanent basis and an office set up in London, the membership consisting of thirty nations represented by their Ambassadors and Ministers. Its official staff consists of a British chairman, five vice-chairmen, including myself as American representative and the Ambassadors of four other principal countries; a director, a vice-director, and a modest secretariat.

Subsequently the High Commissioner for Refugees, League of Nations, Sir Herbert Emerson, was persuaded to also become the Director of the Intergovernmental Committee; thus consolidating efforts in the refugee field. Patrick Malin (American) is Vice Director. The scope of the Intergovernmental Committee's activities was last year extended to apply to all refugees, and no longer restricted to German-Austrian refugees.

Some months ago you created the War Refugee Board, upon which initial uncertainties appeared as to the relationship between the Intergovernmental Committee and the War Refugee Board. I suggested that Sir Herbert Emerson, the Director, come to this country to confer with Secretary Morgenthau, Mr. Pehle, and myself. That was done, and complete agreement was reached. The two groups now find themselves in perfect harmony. (Copy of letters from Sir Herbert Emerson and Mr. Pehle are attached).

It is now intended at a meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee to be held in London in June to further adjust these relationships and to create an Executive Committee. It is also proposed that the Executive Committee shall be composed of representative Ambassadors or Ministers. It has been my practice in the past, regarding the informal meetings which the Vice-Chairmen have held when I was absent from London, to request the American Ambassador in London to represent this country in my stead. This plan has been successful. I think that the field is so adequately covered by the arrangements which have been made and by the modification of the by-laws of the Intergovernmental Committee as proposed, that it is no longer essential for me to continue as the American representative of the Intergovernmental Committee or as a vice-chairman.

You were good enough to appoint Robert T. Pell as my alternate last Fall, when you requested me by letter to continue in this Committee. Some time ago Mr. Pell tendered his resignation, and has been assigned to other duties in London.

I appreciate very much your intention of conferring upon me an honor, entailing a certain amount of effort and responsibility, which I have undertaken to discharge conscientiously. This letter, accompanied by Mr. Pell's memorandum to me, may therefore be considered our resignations.

My interest in this subject has not ceased, and without official connection I shall always be willing to assist in any way I can.

Sincerely yours,

(SD) MYRON C. TAYLOR.

May 26 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR
THE PRESIDENT
FROM MYRON TAYLOR:

It is generally asserted that relief of the civilian population of Allied-occupied Italy is inadequate, and this has given rise to much disappointment and criticism among the people. As the occupation progresses to Rome and beyond, that condition will probably grow in seriousness and urgency.

In a way, the conduct of the Allies in Italy forms a pattern of the expected in other countries when occupied. Up to this time the only substantial relief that has been afforded has been through and by the armies of invasion. This has been natural and essential--but it may well have been inadequate.

At your reported instance, The President's War Relief Control Board recently persuaded me to act as temporary chairman of a group of five Trustees for Italian relief, Messrs. Arturo Toscanini, Angelo Patri, John M. Hildring and Don Ameche. Since undertaking the task we have organized it in corporation form, selected a capable Executive Vice President, Judge Juvenal Marchisio of the Domestic Relations Court of New York City, and explored the field with a view to making of it a permanent organization representative of the Italian community.

There are more cross currents of Italian political feeling, of personal hatreds and narrow prejudices than in any group I have ever had to deal with. I hope very shortly however to find a permanent Board of Directors representative of the Italian community, thus fulfilling the duty of the temporary Trustees and permitting their retirement.

The Intergovernmental Committee on Political Refugees has a representative in Italy who has reported on conditions there. A copy of that report is hereto attached.

In our investigations of the Italian situation in order to predicate our action upon realities we discovered that:

1. The Army did not encourage present action by private organizations.
2. The Army indicated that no shipping space was available for supplies.
3. The National War Fund Inc. forbade a campaign for funds, which the Italian community was urgently proposing.

4. There was some doubt about encouraging a drive in the communities for used clothing and other relief materials.

It thus appeared that the scope within which American Relief for Italy Inc. could act was very limited. Subsequent efforts however have enlarged the field. The National War Fund Inc. appears to be prepared to release a moderate amount of funds. We have applied as a first relief budget for about \$1,600,000. The Army has indicated that some shipping space may be found. The President's War Relief Control Board and the National War Fund Inc. have now consented that a drive for used clothing and other materials can be undertaken, and this is already under way.

The distribution of supplies in Italy will be made under the control of the Army but principally by the War Relief Services of the National Catholic Welfare Conference through its Church organizations in the area in question. Monsignor Carroll (American) has established an office in Naples, to supervise relief activities by the Church. The Quakers also have sought opportunity to participate.

All of these agencies however are inadequately supplied for present and certainly for the future needs of the population, particularly as the area of occupation expands. United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration at present:

- a. Have no funds.
- b. Have no directive permitting the distribution of relief in Italy as an enemy country, or now as a co-belligerent, or ultimately if it becomes an Ally. UNRRA plan a meeting in June at which it is said the scope of their activities may be increased.

All of the problems of relief, refugees and migration are necessarily so intimately related and interwoven that several agencies acting separately are bound to create conflict, duplication and waste. UNRRA has been chartered on a United Nations basis, to finance and work in the field. I assume that rehabilitation means more the rehabilitation of men, women and children than it does the rebuilding of plants and other properties, which if undertaken would run into vast figures and an unpredictable length of time. UNRRA has no adequate distributing organization, past experience, or staff to conduct the proposed activities on the scale which will result before and at the termination of the war.

There is however an organization, the Red Cross, national and international, which has all of these facilities in a developed state, and I have always believed it should be a medium for the administration of relief. For example, after the last war, the American Red Cross assisted in building up the Italian Red Cross, and I believe that today it could reconstruct the Italian Red Cross as one of the distributing arms of UNRRA in that Country. It of course would work with the Church, which is vitally important in Italy, and through other organizations having facilities and personnel that would be useful.

This memorandum is intended to bring to a focus the problem of relief, rehabilitation, refugees and migration. I am sure that private contributions in the United States through the National War Fund Inc. can never be adequate for such needs as now begin to appear, and that what is needed in this as in many other fields is not coordination but consolidation of all relief into a single agency - UNRRA - but using the facilities of the Red Cross and other suitable agencies for actual distribution and local administration.

For the immediate situation I believe an instruction directly from you to the military is the only solution to avoid a dangerous situation and similarly that you should personally direct UNRRA to expand the scope of its authority and in turn assume its rightful responsibility in this field.

205 WEST FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET

May 19 1944

Dear Mr. Taylor,

The enclosed letter was prepared by my staff. It goes further in assuming your willingness to present the matter to the Apostolic Delegate than is warranted by your talk with me. If it goes too far would you telephone to me (Circle 7-6137) between 12:30 and 3 on Sunday and let me know how it should be altered. But I am hopeful that you can present it as it is and that would be another of your fine efforts.

Faithfully yours,

(Signed) JOSEPH M. PROSKAUER.

Hon. Myron C. Taylor

APOSTOLIC DELEGATION
3339 Massachusetts Avenue
WASHINGTON

No. 581/42

May 24 1944

Your Excellency,

I am in receipt of the letter concerning the status of the Jews in Hungary, addressed to Your Excellency by Judge Joseph M. Proskauer, President of the American Jewish Committee. I shall transmit this petition to the Holy Father. In this connection I wish to inform Your Excellency of the steps already taken by the Holy See.

I have been assured by the Cardinal Secretary of State that the Holy See, through the Apostolic Nunciature in Budapest, has interested itself in the welfare of the Jews in Hungary and is doing everything within its power to protect and assist these people.

On various occasions during the past few months I have called to the attention of the Holy See the condition of the Jews in Hungary. This was done at the request of Mr. John W. Pehle, Executive Director of the War Refugee Board, Rabbi Abraham Kalmanoqitz, of the Union of Orthodox Rabbis, Dr. Nahum Goldmann, of the World Jewish Congress, and others. Each time I received the assurance that the Holy See would continue to take the part of these unfortunate people.

With assurance of highest personal regard and sentiments of esteem, I remain

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) A. G. CICOGNANI.

Archbishop of Laodicea
Apostolic Delegate.

His Excellency
Myron Taylor,
Washington, D.C.

Handwritten initials

C
O
P
Y

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
386 Fourth Avenue
New York 16, N. Y.

11 Broadway
New York 4, N. Y.

June 1, 1944.

Hon. Myron C. Taylor,
71 Broadway,
New York 6, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Taylor:

Many thanks for your letter with
its enclosure.

It is always a joy to deal with you
and experience your effective way in going to
the heart of things.

Yours faithfully,

(SD) Joseph M. Proskauer

JMP/KP

C
O
P
Y

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 5 1944

My dear Myron:

I have your letter of May 25 and note with especial regret that you ask that it be taken as your resignation as Representative of the United States on the Intergovernmental Committee on Political Refugees from Germany and Austria, and also the resignation of Robert T. Pell as your alternate. In view of your wish, I must release you, though I do so with great reluctance.

I think you have every reason to be gratified with the results which have been achieved, not the least of which was the bringing into existence of an organization of thirty nations for the purpose of dealing with this tragic situation. Many people have testified to the faithfulness of your work in this field and I am very sure that the continued interest which you generously promise will have continuing results.

I know that I shall continue to have the benefit of your help on other matters, and consequently I shall have the opportunity to take your counsel from time to time.

With warm regards, I am

Cordially,

(Signed) FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

The Honorable
Myron C. Taylor,
Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

June 8 1944

Dear Mr. Taylor,

Thank you very much for sending to me, with your note of June 1, a copy of your letter to the President of May 25 offering your resignation as the American representative on the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees.

I know that the great contribution you have made in the refugee field will always be a source of gratification to you.

Faithfully yours,

(Signed) EDWARD

Edward R. Stettinius, Jr.

The Honorable
Myron C. Taylor,
71 Broadway,
New York.

61 Eccleston Square
S. W. 1

28th June 1944

My dear Myron,

Many thanks for sending me your letter to the President.

It is with real sorrow, though I appreciate the reasons for your action, that I learn of your severance from the Inter-Governmental Committee.

It only remains for me to say, though I think you know this already, that our cooperation in the humanitarian work of the I.G. Committee has been infinitely more than a mere matter of official relationship. Like you, I have had an interesting and busy life with many personal contacts of all kinds. But never have I worked with anyone for whom I have had a deeper respect and greater personal affection than you. To the end of my days, I shall look back to that association with pleasure and pride.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) EDDIE WINTERTON.

The Honble
Myron C. Taylor.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON REFUGEES
11 D Regent Street. London, S.W.1

27th June 1944

My dear Mr. Myron Taylor,

It was thoughtful of you to send me a copy of your letter of May 25 to the President. It is sad to know that you have resigned your office as Vice-Chairman of the Intergovernmental Committee and Representative of the United States Government. You have done a great deal for the Committee since its inception in 1938, and particularly in straightening out the tangle of the last few months. You have also done a great deal for refugees, and I know you will continue to help. So we are telling Heathcote-Smith, our Representative, to call on you when he is in Rome, and to let you know what he is doing. He seems to be a live wire, very keen, and gets things done.

The Executive Committee will be very sorry to hear of your resignation, but I am not reporting it to them until we hear officially. After all, the President may not be willing to release you. It will be good for the Committee if he does not.

Pat Malin has not been fit since his return. He seems to have caught some bug or other through flying too much. But he is better today. He sends his best regards. I was sorry to hear from him that Mrs. Myron had had a small operation. I hope she is quite fit again and with you in Italy. I look forward to seeing you both when I come to Italy to have a look at our work. Meantime, I wish to thank you for the help and friendship you have given me since my time as Director. It has been a great comfort and a pleasure and I shall miss it greatly, if indeed your official connection with us is broken.

With every good wish,

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) HERBERT W. EMERSON.

The Hon. Myron C. Taylor,
Department of State,
Washington, U.S.A.

TELEGRAM SENT

To: Alex Easterman
World Jewish Congress
50 New Cavendish Street
London W1
Code: En Clair

Date: July 23, 1944

No.: --

Charged to:

GPO 1-1142

From what we have heard situation in Hungary
has improved.

Myron Taylor

TELEGRAM FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE DATED JULY 24, 1944

(Paraphrase)

The War Refugee Board sends the following for Sir Herbert Emerson.

Mr. Taylor transmitted to this Department the substance of a cable which Heathcote-Smith sent to the Inter Governmental Committee in London on July 15. The cable in question described the organized deportation of Jews and other refugees from Italy to concentration camps by the Germans with the ultimate purpose of exterminating the persons deported. In Hungary such campaign is being carried out on an especially large scale and is typical of what is going on in all German occupied areas.

To find refuge havens for all victims of this persecution who can leave the areas occupied by the Germans, the United States Government has in the past months clearly stated its readiness to cooperate with the governments of other sympathetic countries. In a message to Congress recently concerning the bringing to this country of 1000 refugees and also in a statement he made on March 24 President Roosevelt enunciated this policy.

The Government of the United States will cooperate in all ways with the British Government and other governments which will facilitate feasible plans of action, although it is quite possible that many deportees from Italy have been executed already. Approach to German government requesting release to Italy of deported refugees and to deliver them to Allied authorities at a North Atlantic port whence they would be taken to temporary

temporary havens elsewhere or returned directly to Italy is apparently involved in Heathcote-Smith's suggestion.

The willingness of the Allied governments with due regard to military necessities to consider measures for the reception in Allied and neutral territory of any Jews in German-occupied territory should according to our views be indicated in any approach to the Germans and should not be limited to deportees from Italy. It has been indicated to the British Government that this government is willing to join in such an approach to the German government. Any plan designed to meet the Italian problem to which Heathcote-Smith refers will however be considered sympathetically by us. For the Inter Governmental Committee to discuss the practical problems involved with the British government after it has determined these problems would appear to be the most feasible.

Information covering further developments of this question would be appreciated by the Board. It would also be appreciated if the text of the Heathcote-Smith cable could be transmitted to AGE Winant in order that he may be fully informed.

HULL

2 Via Boncompagni

Rome, July 28, 1944.

Dear Sir Herbert:

I am naturally very much pleased that you should have expressed yourself in such a friendly manner on the occasion of my notifying you that I had retired as the American representative and Vice President of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees. It seemed to me that, having adjusted the relations between the Intergovernmental Committee and the War Refugees Board in Washington, and after you and Malin came over and worked so energetically and successfully to accomplish that result, and since the meetings of the Committee were to take place in London at which an executive committee of a more formal character was to be created, it would be best for all concerned to have our Ambassador in London delegated to represent the interests of my country.

When I undertook to go to Evian for the President in 1938 to organize the Intergovernmental Committee, it was my understanding that I should not be asked to remain long in the service, but I had become so keenly interested in the subject, and particularly in its difficulties growing out of the advent of the war and the growing size of the problem that I felt it would not be fair to retire, especially as I was intrigued by the tragic character of the problem itself, and so I stayed on even during a period when nothing could be done.

I had a second written request from the President, somewhat over a year ago, and after the Bermuda Conference concerning which I was not altogether pleased, either as to its conception or its accomplishments, he requested me not to retire from the Intergovernmental Committee at the time, and of course I heeded his request.

For the reasons given in the first part of this letter, and because I have many other problems of an international

Sir Herbert Emerson
Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees
London, England

character which engage my full attention at this time, I was moved to suggest to the President that I should be relieved as above indicated. I have not, however, lost interest in the problem and will be very glad to render any assistance in my power.

I have met Sir Clifford Heathcote-Smith who is the resident representative of the Intergovernmental Committee in this area and have used my best influence to accomplish some of the matters which he has already presented to you. I believe he is doing good work here and I shall aid him all I can.

I wish to take this opportunity to express my admiration for the wholehearted and intelligent manner in which you have approached one of the most difficult problems which the war has brought to the world, and to express the pleasure I have always had in close association with you personally, and because of the work itself. I hope and believe that you will accomplish many useful and important results in a field which challenges the best efforts of humanitarian nations, and I hope sincerely that the effect of my retirement will not in any sense diminish the opportunity for pleasant contact with you in your own country and mine.

With kindest personal regards, and best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

MYRON C. TAYLOR

2 Via Boncompagni

Rome, July 28, 1944.

Dear Eddie:

I am more than happy to receive your letter, but greatly disturbed to learn that Monica has been so ill. I hope by the time this reaches you she will be entirely recovered. As to ourselves, as you know, Annabel was in the wreck of the Congressional Limited between Washington and New York last autumn and while at the time she thought she had suffered injuries it developed that she had an internal ailment which resulted in an operation so that she, too, went through the hospital. I am happy to say that she is now recovered and at this moment is en route between New York and Rome by air and I am expecting her within the next day or two.

I am hoping, though I do not know how soon that may be, that before we return eventually to America we will be able to visit London and renew our most pleasant relationship in that tried and stout-hearted city.

I have just written Sir Herbert Emerson a letter of which I am sending you a copy. I have been very happy in the relationship which exists between you and me from the time we cooperated to set up at Evian the Intergovernmental Committee. We did it, and the fact that it continues to function and that the field of its activities is constantly expanding and proving more vital to many humans who are suffering from abject terror makes me look back upon our particular effort with a considerable amount of pride and satisfaction. While officially I have retired from the Committee's personnel, my sympathies are as keen as ever and, as I told the President when I intimated that the number of other pressing activities on his behalf made it necessary for me to curtail my efforts, I am at all times ready to assist, if possible, in the work of the Intergovernmental Committee and of the War Refugees Board.

I have only words of praise for your constant interest and courtesy and for the skill with which under all circumstances you

The Honorable

Earl Edwin Winterton
House of Commons,
London, England.

presided through the deliberations of the Committee and from day to day rendered most useful and intelligent assistance to its conduct. This association has led, I am frank to say, to a feeling of personal regard and affection which continues and will, as long as we both are spared to travel the pathways incident to life. Though it did not often bring us close together and though we were at times far apart, our relations are none the less very close in sentiment and respect.

Give my love to Monica and be assured of my own deep regard and affection.

Faithfully yours,

Enclosure:

To Sir Herbert Emerson,
July 28, 1944.

TELEGRAM SENT

To: Alex Easterman,
World Jewish Congress,
55 New Cavendish Street,
London.

Code: En Clair

Date: August 24, 1944.

No.: --

Charged to: Official Myron Taylor

1-1142

Alex Easterman,
World Jewish Congress,
55 New Cavendish Street,
London. .

Action you request has been taken.

MYRON TAYLOR

Amdel, Rome, August 24, 1944
Official Myron Taylor

HHT/ah

Inter Govt Committee
DRAFT Priority Personal

August 24, 1944

*No action by us
keeping Poles
to internment
Acct.
Sept 1/44*

Saving Lives of Threatened Internees

*Refugees -
Heathcote -
Smith*

My telegram of July 14 and State Department reply to me of July 24 with War Refugee Board's message to the Director Inter Governmental Committee on Refugees

2) Present dramatic war situation with its sweeping victories calls for immediate dramatic action by United Nations if Germany is to be frustrated and prevented from wreaking eleventh hour vengeance and reprisals on those still in her power. Intergovernmental Committee action is no doubt in the right direction, but is too leisurely and too much along conventional lines to succeed in this last, non-recurring phase of lightning developments and changes when otherwise avoidable tragedies may occur overnight.

3) In short, Germany, if sufficiently disconcerting and widespread measures be taken immediately may forego her last orgy of massacre and persecution, and relax the cruelty of her treatment. We owe it to the millions still in her clutches to make a further last effort on their behalf.

4) Here is my suggested plan.

a) Immediate and resounding summons would be made in the joint names of yourself and Premier Churchill - and if thought advisable - in that of Marshall Stalin also.

b) It would be addressed to Hitler, to every member of his Government, to all the Fighting Forces' chiefs, and similarly to every satellite Axis country's leaders and officials. It would be sent in officially through Neutral Channels, but also publicly by radio and by millions of leaflets dropped over Axis-held territory, explaining to millions regarding all internees - and perchance Prisoners of War - where their hope of reward and any mercy may be.

5. The special message to Governments and Military and Civilian leaders : would summon Hitler and his Generals and all Satellite leaders to

a) at once issue orders for the cessation of every form of ill-treatment and systematic undernourishment.

b) furnish immediately the names, numbers, and localities of all concentration camps.

c) equally to communicate as soon as feasible the actual names of all internees, both Christian and Jewish.

d) offer every facility for International Red Cross and others to inspect, visit and make recommendations regarding all camps.

e) and to facilitate the removal to havens of safety outside Axis held territories all those interned in concentration camps and elsewhere that the United Nations might indicate.

6. The leaflets: would indicate that the conscience of all humanity outside Germany has been outraged by the deportations and mass murders practised on internees. They might recall the fate of the deportees from Hungary cold-bloodedly poisoned in their tens of thousands. They would state that millions had been sacrificed to the horrifying blood-lust of the Nazi enemies of mankind. They would call upon all those responsible from the highest to the lowest official or soldier, jailer, or civilian, however remotely connected, to:

page 2

- a) abstain from any further participation in any deportations, any cruelties, and still more, any mass murders and
- b) to do everything possible from today onwards to alleviate conditions of all internees
- c) to facilitate their escape and to hide and feed them.

7. Disintegration value

This summons made so forcefully to a people that must be distracted in doubts and misgivings will create still more weakening divisions among the Germans and should find a ready response among the hitherto anti-massacre section of the Germans - Generals and others.

8. Results

If Hitler has already decided on further outrages, this joint step cannot make them worse; it can only make them more difficult of execution in view of the certain ~~opportunity~~ opposition among Germans now thinking of their own future.

9. More than a Jewish problem:

Those in danger are not the Jews only - so that all internees would benefit - and all prisoners of war.

10. Psychological factor:

Never before will a similar appeal invitation or summons have been made, because never before were we so indisputably the future conquerors and they so soon to be the vanquished. Therefore also we lose no face by our demands,

11. All internees in this desperate condition expect some such clarion call summons to be made on their behalf.

12. The invitation two months ago to Regent Horthy to cease deportations met with a large measure of success, although he still had Hitler to placate. Today, therefore, the summons by the 2 or 3 Great Allied Powers will have a shatteringly disturbing effect and even if the immediate response is not wholly satisfactory repeated several times afterwards to a nation suffering daily from staggering blows/should it/ go very far to rescue millions from the worst menace threatening them, and ensuring for some early release and for nearly all an immense alleviation in the harshness of their internment.

13. Punishments

Finally, it will make still more unmistakably clear to all in Axis countries what are the penalties for complicity in ill treatment of internees, what are the possible mitigations of punishment for belated repentance, and that despite the military preoccupations, the lot of these internees is still in the forefront in the minds of the United Nations.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE
ON REFUGEES.

11D, REGENT STREET,
LONDON, S.W.1.

7th Sept., 1944

Refugees

With Sir Herbert Emerson's compliments.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON REFUGEES.

MINUTES OF THE FOURTH PLENARY SESSION OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL
COMMITTEE ON REFUGEES HELD IN LONDON FROM AUGUST 15TH TO
AUGUST 17TH, 1944.

1. The Member Governments participating in the Session were
represented by the following Delegates and Substitute Delegates:-

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC. Delegate. His Excellency Señor Dr. Don
Miguel Angel CARCANO, K.B.E.
Substitute Delegate: Señor Don Rodolfo MUÑOZ.

AUSTRALIA. Delegate: The Right Honourable S.M. BRUCE, C.H., M.C., F.R.S.,
Substitute Delegate: Major R.H. WHEELER.

BELGIUM. Delegate: Monsieur LEPAGE.
Substitute Delegate: Monsieur Van der PITTE.

BOLIVIA. Delegate: Señor Don Juan PEÑARANDA.

BRAZIL. Delegate: His Excellency Senhor J.J. MONIZ de ARAGÃO, C.B.E.
Substitute Delegate: Senhor Gastão NOTHMAN.

CANADA. Delegate: The Right Honourable Vincent MASSEY.
Substitute Delegate: Mr. R.G. ROBERTSON.

CHILE. Delegate: His Excellency Señor Don Manuel BIANCHI.
Substitute Delegate: Señor Don León SUBERCASEAUX.

COLOMBIA. Delegate: His Excellency Señor Dr. Don Jaime
Jaramillo ARANGO.
Substitute Delegate: Señor Dr. Don Abel BOTERO.

CZECHOSLOVAK
REPUBLIC Delegate: His Excellency Dr. Vladimír SLAVIK.
Substitute Delegate: Dr. Alexander KUNOSI.

DENMARK Delegate: Mr. Gustav RASMUSSEN.
Substitute Delegate: Mr. Sten GUDME.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC Delegate: His Excellency Señor Dr. Don Ricardo
PEREZ-ALFONSECA.

EGYPT. Delegate: His Excellency Hassan NASHAT Pasha.
Substitute Delegate: Mr. M. Waguib ROSTUM.

EIRE Delegate: Mr. M.H. ELLISON, M.A.

FRANCE. Delegate: His Excellency Monsieur Maurice DEJEAN.
Substitute Delegate: Monsieur F. FORESTIER.

GREAT BRITAIN Delegate: The Right Honourable Earl WINTERTON, P.C., M.P.
Substitute Delegate: The Right Honourable Sir George
CLERK, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.B.

GREECE. Delegate: Mr. Jean A. ROMANOS.
Substitute Delegate: Mr. Basil MOSTRAS.

ICELAND. Delegate: His Excellency Mr. Stefán THORVARDSSON.

INDIA. Delegate: Sir David B. MEEK, C.I.E., O.B.E., D.Sc.
Substitute Delegate: Mr. W.B. ENGLAND, M.B.E.

LUXEMBURG. Delegate: Monsieur N.P. REINESCH.

MEXICO Delegate: Señor Don Oscar CRESPO y de la SERNA.

NETHERLANDS. Delegate: His Excellency Mr. H. Van BOEYEN.
Substitute Delegate: Mr. G.F. FERWERDA.

NEW ZEALAND. Delegate: Miss L.C.M. McPHEE.

NORWAY Delegate: Mr. Ingvald SMITH-KIELLAND
Substitute Delegate: Mr. Hans CAPPELEN.

PARAGUAY. Delegate: Miss May STORK.

POLAND Delegate: His Excellency Count Edward RACZYNSKI.
Substitute Delegate: Mr. M. ZALESKI.

SWEDEN Delegate: Baron I.K.G.E. LAGERFELT.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA. Delegate: Mr. R. JONES.
Substitute Delegate: Mr. D. SOLE.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS. Delegate: Mr. Constantine KOUKIN.
Substitute Delegate: Mr. Boris KARAVAEV.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA Delegate: His Excellency the Honourable John Gilbert WINANT.

VENEZUELA. Delegate: His Excellency Señor Don José Rafael POCATERRA.

SPECIAL OBSERVERS.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE: Mr. Clifton ROBBINS.

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE: Lt. Col. Charles de WATTEVILLE.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE (SHAEF) Lt. Col. Charles SHOTTLAND.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION (UNRRA) Mr. Fred K. HOEHLER
Mr. T.T. SCOTT.

WAR REFUGEE BOARD: Mr. Joseph DUBOIS.

2. The Agenda of business before the Committee was as follows:-
1. Opening Statement by the Chairman of the Executive Committee.
 2. Election of a Sub-Committee on Nominations for the purpose of submitting for the consideration of the Plenary Committee the names of three delegates for the offices of Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Deputy Vice-Chairman respectively, for the current Plenary session.
 3. Election by the Plenary Committee of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Deputy Vice-Chairman for the current Plenary session.
 4. Election by the Plenary Committee of a sub-committee to examine and report on (1) the draft Rules for the Constitution and Procedure of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees and (2) the draft Financial Regulations.
 5. A Statement by the Director on the functions and activities of the Intergovernmental Committee since its reorganisation in August, 1943, and general discussion thereon.
 6. Consideration and adoption by the Plenary Committee of (1) Rules for the Constitution and Procedure of the Intergovernmental Committee and (2) Financial Regulations, after consideration of the report of the sub-committee appointed to examine and report on the draft Rules and Regulations.
 7. Election of the Executive Committee. (If the procedure proposed in Article XI. (1) of the draft Rules for the Constitution and Procedure has been adopted by the Plenary Committee under the preceding item of the Agenda, it will be necessary to make a reference to the Sub-Committee on Nominations, asking it to propose the names of members for consideration of the Plenary Committee).
 8. Consideration of a draft resolution affirming the principle of co-operation with other governmental organisations concerned with the various aspects of the refugee problem, and in particular, the following organisations:-

United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration,
High Commission for Refugees under the League of Nations,
International Labour Office, and -
The War Refugee Board of the United States of America.
 9. Consideration of a draft resolution affirming the principle of co-operation with non-governmental organisations in their humanitarian activities, insofar as they relate to the welfare of refugees coming within the mandate of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees.
 10. Appointment of Director.
 11. Travel Documents.

Item 1 of
the Agenda.

3. The Chair was taken by the Chairman of the Executive Committee, the Right Honourable Earl Winterton, Delegate of Great Britain. On behalf of the Executive Committee he welcomed the Delegates and he conveyed a message of welcome from His Britannic Majesty's Government. He said that it was proposed to follow the Draft Rules for the Constitution and Procedure so far as circumstances would allow, and he explained that

accordingly the Committee would elect the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Deputy Vice-Chairman for the Session. He informed the Delegates that the Executive Committee had anticipated what he believed would be the unanimous wish of the Committee, and had afforded facilities to representatives of the Press and of voluntary organisations to attend the Session, but that the Draft Rules provided for discussion of any matter in private if the Committee so wished, and these provisions would be applied if necessary.

Item 2 of the Agenda.

4. The Chairman then proposed that the following Member Governments be appointed to the Sub-Committee on Nominations, namely:- Belgium, Chile, Columbia, Egypt, Greece, India, the Union of South Africa, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Kingdom.

The proposal was unanimously agreed.

5. The Chairman then temporarily adjourned the Session in order to enable the Sub-Committee to consider its recommendations for the offices of Chairmen, Vice-Chairman and Deputy Vice-Chairman.

Item 3 of the Agenda.

6. After a short adjournment, the Committee resumed its Session, when the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Nominations, the Right Honourable Sir George Clerk (Substitute Delegate of Great Britain), reported that the Sub-Committee unanimously proposed the following names for the consideration of the Committee for the offices of Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Deputy Vice-Chairman of the Session respectively:-

- For the office of Chairman The Rt. Hon. Stanley M. BRUCE, High Commissioner and Delegate of Australia
- For the office of Vice-Chairman .. H.E. Monsieur Maurice DEJEAN, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Delegate of France.
- For the office of Deputy Vice-Chairman Mr. N.P. REINESCH, Delegate of Luxemburg.

The Committee, having considered the report of the Sub-Committee, unanimously approved its proposals. The Right Honourable Earl Winterton then vacated the Chair, which was taken by the Right Honourable Stanley M. Bruce, who expressed his deep appreciation of the honour conferred upon him by his fellow Delegates.

Item 4 of the Agenda.

7. The Chairman proposed, for the consideration of the Committee, the following Member Governments to constitute a Sub-Committee to examine and

report on, (1) the Draft Intergovernmental Council Regulations:- Argentina United States of America the proposal of the C...

report on, (i) the Draft Rules for the Constitution and Procedure of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees and, (ii) the Draft Financial Regulations:- Argentine, Eire, France, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Sweden, United States of America, Venezuela. The Committee, having considered the proposal of the Chairman, elected the Member Governments proposed by him to constitute the Sub-Committee.

Item 5 of
the Agenda.

8. The Director made a statement on the Functions and Activities of the Intergovernmental Committee since its reorganisation in August, 1943.

The Director asked that his written report of the 25th July, 1944, which had been in the hands of the Delegates for some days, might be regarded as his main statement, and that he might be allowed to supplement it with a few observations on the more important matters.

He stressed the necessity of a written constitution and written rules of procedure for the purpose of orderly and efficient administration. He referred to the day to day contacts with other governmental and international organisations working in the same field, and in this connection was glad to say that the International Labour Office, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, the Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Force, the War Refugee Board of the United States of America and the International Red Cross were represented at the meeting. He paid a tribute to the work of the War Refugee Board, with which the Committee had close relations. He explained the respective functions, in respect to displaced persons, of the Committee and of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, the most important distinction being that, while U.N.R.R.A. would undertake the physical relief of all such persons and the repatriation of those who were able to return to their own countries, it would not undertake the task of finding homes for those who were unable to return. This would be the responsibility of the Committee. Moreover, in countries in which U.N.R.R.A. did not operate it might be necessary for the Committee to undertake duties which that organisation would otherwise have performed. After the war the Committee would be concerned mainly, but not entirely, with stateless persons, and the Director stressed the disabilities and sufferings of the stateless. He said that in helping such persons to

Chairman, Vice-Chairman and
e informed the Delegates that
that he believed would be the
afforded facilities to
nary organisations to attend
vided for discussion of any
and, and those provisions would

find new homes and new citizenship, the Committee would often be helping not only the refugees themselves, but also the Governments who had given temporary asylum to them. Thus the Committee is a friend, not only of the refugees, but of Governments, and the Director laid great stress on the necessity of establishing relations of friendship between the Member Governments and the Committee. For this reason it was intended that the normal administrative arrangement in a country, in which the Committee had work to do, should be to have a representative there who would be a national of the country, selected in consultation with that Government, enjoying its confidence, and who would act as a link between the Committee and the Government.

The Director referred to the splendid services rendered by voluntary organisations, and the necessity of close co-operation between them and the Committee. He emphasised the immediate task of the Committee in helping those, especially in countries occupied by the Axis, who came within its mandate. This task was not confined to the stateless, in fact, the great majority were nationals of Member Governments, and although the Committee only acted at the invitation of, and in consultation with the Government concerned, their services were at the disposal of the Government in affording help to its nationals.

The Director made special reference to the recent offer of the Hungarian Government to allow certain classes of Jews to leave their territory. He assured the Delegates that the Committee was in close touch with the situation, and although he was not in a position to say more, he was able to give an assurance that the offer was being actively pursued and that there was every reason to suppose that it would lead to positive results. He said that it might well be necessary in this connection to make an appeal for assistance to Member Governments.

A general discussion followed.

Mr. W.B. England (Substitute Delegate of India), said that he was instructed by his Government to suggest, for the consideration of the Plenary Session, that the Committee's mandate should be extended to cover refugees and refugee problems arising in countries now occupied by the Japanese.

Mr. Oscar Crespo y
suggestion that important
work should be translated
American States. He said
to them, but would be of
publicity.

Mr. Oscar Crespo Y de la Serna (Delegate of Mexico), made the suggestion that important documents relating to the Committee and its work should be translated into Spanish for the benefit of the Latin American States. He said that this would not only be a great convenience to them, but would be of value to the refugee cause in securing wider publicity. He also expressed the hope that Spanish refugees would receive assistance from the Committee. He stressed the importance of co-operation with voluntary organisations.

His Excellency Hassan Nashat Pasha (Delegate of Egypt), said that there were many refugees who would wish to return to their own countries if they were guaranteed the right of citizenship, security of life and property and the opportunity to lead a free life. He thought that an important way of solving the problem was to see that these rights were guaranteed.

His Excellency Count Edward Raczynski (Delegate of Poland), referred with deep feeling to the tragedy of his own country and his own people and to the great difficulties of bringing help to more than a very small number of those who were suffering. It was the more necessary to help those when the opportunity occurred. He referred to the case of a group of Jews, mainly Polish Jews, who had obtained South American passports, and were interned in Vittel and other internment camps. He suggested that the Committee should help them.

His Excellency Dr. Vladimir Slavik (Delegate of Czechoslovakia), made an appeal that the Committee should assist the Czechs.

His Excellency Dr. Don Ricardo Perez-Alfonseca (Delegate of the Dominican Republic), referred to the work done by the Committee before the war, in which many Governments, including his own, had given assistance.

The Director replied to points that had been raised.

In regard to the suggestion made by the Delegate of India, he paid a tribute to the liberal action of the Government of India in giving asylum to refugees. Many of these had had to flee from their countries as a result of events in Europe, and so far as they were concerned, the Government of India would be entitled to receive assistance from the Committee. So far as refugees in territory occupied by the

could often be help-
Governments who had
is a friend, not
Director said Great
friendship between
reason it was
a country

8.

Japanese were concerned, he, the Director, did not know of any way in which immediate assistance could be given to them. It seemed probable that when those territories were liberated the main problems would be those of physical relief and repatriation. These were matters which came directly within the responsibility of U.N.R.R.A., and the operations of that organisation extended to the East. The Government of India, he had no doubt, would press its claim on U.N.R.R.A., of which she was a Member. He doubted whether the problem would arise of finding new homes and new citizenship for those who could not return to their own countries for, happily, statelessness was unknown in the East. He therefore suggested for the consideration of the Government of India that the matter might be held in abeyance until it was known whether there were, in fact, problems which did not come quite definitely within the responsibilities of U.N.R.R.A.

In reply to the points raised by the Delegate of Mexico, the Director said that the Executive Committee would no doubt wish to consider the suggestion that the more important documents of the Committee be translated into Spanish for the benefit of the Latin American countries. He was able to assure the Delegate that help was, in fact, being given by the Committee, through its representative, to Spanish refugees now in North Africa.

With regard to the point made by the Delegate of Egypt, the Director said that he was personally in complete agreement with the suggestion that everything possible should be done to make conditions favourable for the return of refugees to their own countries, not under compulsion or duress, but of their own free will, so that they might live there a free, full and happy life.

With regard to the point raised by the Delegate of Poland, the Director said that although it was not in the interest of refugees themselves that he should go into details, there were ways in which help could reach persons in countries occupied by the Axis, and he was glad to say that the Committee was giving such help which he believed was reaching some Polish citizens. With regard to those persons who had Latin American passports, he said that the Committee, in close collaboration with

the War Refugee Board,
find a means of saving
German nationals. Eff.
With regard to the
Dominican Republic, the D
given most valuable assist
was glad to testif

the War Refugee Board, had been doing their utmost for many months to find a means of saving them. A few had, in fact, been exchanged for German nationals. Efforts were still being made on their behalf.

With regard to the matter mentioned by the Delegate of the Dominican Republic, the Director said that many Member Governments had given most valuable assistance before and during the war, and he was glad to testify to the help given by the Government of the Dominican Republic. It had made a very generous offer to receive a large number of refugees, and the President of the Republic, Generalissimo Trujillo, had himself given land for the purpose of a settlement. A pioneer settlement had been established, and he and the Vice-Director had had the opportunity of discussing its prospects when they were in the United States of America earlier in the year.

The Chairman proposed that the Committee should adjourn until 11 a.m. on Thursday, 17th August, and that, in the meantime, the Sub-Committee appointed to examine and report on the Draft Rules and Regulations should meet.

The proposal was unanimously adopted and the Committee adjourned.
9. The Session of the Committee was resumed at 11 a.m. on Thursday, 17th August, 1944, the Right Honourable Stanley M. Bruce being in the Chair.

Item 6 of
the Agenda.

10. The Chairman called upon the Chairman of the Sub-Committee appointed to examine and report on the Draft Rules and Regulations to present its report.

His Excellency Count Edward Raczyński, (Delegate of Poland), as Chairman and Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee, presented the report of the Sub-Committee (Annexure I). With the approval of the Delegates the Chairman put the report to the Session as a whole, and the report was adopted.

Item 7 of
the Agenda.

11. The Chairman informed the Committee that, under the Rules for the Constitution and Procedure of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, which had just been adopted, it was necessary that the Sub-Committee on Nominations should propose to the Committee the names of Members for election in Plenary Session to the Executive Committee. The Committee

did not know of any way in
to them. It seemed probable
ed the main problems would be
These were matters which
on. These were matters which
of U.N.R.R.A., and the operations
Indies, is

activities, insofar
within the mandate
His Excellency

accordingly adjourned in order to enable the Sub-Committee on Nominations to consider and make its proposals.

After a short adjournment the Session was resumed.

The Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Nominations, the Right Honourable Sir George Clerk (Delegate of Great Britain), reported that the Sub-Committee unanimously proposed that the following Member Governments be invited to be Members of the Executive Committee:- Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Mexico, Netherlands, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom and United States of America.

The proposal, having been considered by the Committee was unanimously adopted.

Item 8 of the Agenda.

12. The Committee considered a Draft Resolution affirming the principle of co-operation with other governmental organisations concerned with the various aspects of the refugee problem, and in particular the following organisations:-

- United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration;
- High Commission for Refugees under the League of Nations;
- International Labour Office, and
- The War Refugee Board of the United States of America.

The Committee adopted the following Resolution:-

"(1) That the Committee re-affirms the principle adopted at the Evian Conference of co-operation with the refugee services of the League of Nations and with the International Labour Office.

(2) That the Committee approves and confirms the action of the Executive Committee in conveying to the Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration an appreciation of the offer of co-operation made by that Administration, and an assurance that the Intergovernmental Committee desires to maintain close and cordial relations between the two organisations.

(3) That the Committee approves and confirms the arrangements made under the authority and with the sanction of the Executive Committee, for close co-operation between the Intergovernmental Committee and the War Refugee Board of the United States of America.

(4) That the Committee invite representatives of the above mentioned organisations to attend as observers and to participate in the meetings of the Intergovernmental Committee, its committees and sub-committees in accordance with the Rules of Constitution and of Procedure."

(5) That the Committee instructs the Director to collaborate with the above mentioned organisations and with all intergovernmental agencies whose assistance and co-operation may be of value in the furtherance of the policies and purposes of the Intergovernmental Committee".

Item 9 of the Agenda.

13. The Committee considered a Draft Resolution affirming the principle of co-operation with non-governmental organisations in their humanitarian

activities, insofar as they relate to the welfare of refugees coming within the mandate of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees.

His Excellency Count Edward Raczynski (Delegate of Poland), in supporting the Draft Resolution referred to the excellent work that was being done by voluntary organisations, and expressed the confident hope that the co-operation between them and the Intergovernmental Committee would be continued and extended. He mentioned in particular the work of the International Red Cross, and the desirability of close relations with that organisation. His Excellency referred to the assistance which the International Red Cross had been able to give to persons interned in the camp of Theresienstadt in Czechoslovakia.

The Committee adopted the following Resolution:-

"Recognising the services that have been rendered to the cause of refugees by voluntary organisations and workers in many countries, and appreciating the valuable contribution that they can make towards a solution of the refugee problem,

RESOLVED,

(1) That the Committee approves and confirms the action taken by the Executive Committee to ensure co-operation with voluntary organisations in their humanitarian and non-political activities, insofar as they relate to the welfare of persons coming within the mandate of the Intergovernmental Committee.

(2) That the Committee desires to continue and extend the close association between itself and the International Red Cross.

(3) That in pursuance of the above principles, the Committee instructs the Director to maintain close and sympathetic relations with voluntary organisations, and to avail himself of their services insofar as they are humanitarian and non-political, and are relevant to the functions and activities of the Committee."

Item 10 of
the Agenda.

14. The Chairman invited a nomination for appointment to the office of Director. His Excellency The Honourable John Gilbert Winant (Delegate of the United States of America), proposed the name of Sir Herbert Emerson, paying a tribute to his past services to the Committee.

The proposal was seconded by The Right Honourable Earl Winterton (Delegate of Great Britain), who also spoke highly of the services of Sir Herbert Emerson. He further took the opportunity of referring in warm terms to the services rendered to the Committee by Mr. Myron Taylor, who was until recently the representative of the United States of America on the Committee, and one of the Vice-Chairmen. Owing to the very important duties which Mr. Myron Taylor now performs as the Personal Representative of the President of the United States to the Vatican, he

16th August, 1944.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON REFUGEES.

FOURTH PLENARY SESSION

15th August, 1944 .

REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO EXAMINE
AND REPORT ON (1) THE DRAFT RULES FOR THE CONSTITUTION AND
PROCEDURE OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE, AND (2) THE
DRAFT FINANCIAL REGULATIONS

Rapporteur: His Excellency Count Raczynski (Poland).

The Sub-Committee met on August 15th and was able to complete its tasks in the course of one meeting. There were present the representatives of the following Member Governments:-

Argentina	Norway
Eire	Poland
France	Sweden
New Zealand	United States of America.

In addition, the Director, Vice-Director, Assistant Director, and Finance Officer were in attendance.

The Sub-Committee appointed His Excellency Count Raczynski as Chairman and Rapporteur.

1. The draft Rules for the Constitution and Procedure of the Intergovernmental Committee were first examined article by article. The following recommendations are made:-

(a) Draft Article IX, (5).

The Sub-Committee understood that the intention is that the Minutes shall be in the form of a summary of the proceedings, and that they will not necessarily include summaries of all the speeches. In order to make it clear that the word "summary" applies to the proceedings and not to the speeches, it is proposed that the first two sentences of Article IX, paragraph (5) should be amended to read as follows:-

"The minutes referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 shall be in the form of a summary of the proceedings. A verbatim report of all meetings in Plenary Session shall be made and filed, and be made available when required".

(b) Draft Article X, (1).

The Sub-Committee observed that no provision had been made in the Rules to fill a vacancy in the Executive Committee occurring between two Plenary Sessions. It recommends that

provision be made accordingly by the addition of the following sentence at the end of Article X, (1):-

"If a vacancy occurs in the membership of the Executive Committee between two Plenary Sessions, the Executive Committee may fill the vacancy by itself appointing another Member Government to hold office until the next Plenary Session".

The Sub-Committee further recommends that the drafting of the first sentence of Article X, (1), be improved so as to read as follows:-

"The Executive Committee shall consist of nine Members, each having been elected by the Committee in Plenary Session, to hold office for two years".

(c) The Sub-Committee recommends that the following changes be made in the French translation in order to conform more clearly with the English text:-

(a) Article X, paragraph 8, for the words "est invité" substitute "sera invité"; and for the words "est appelé" the words "sera appelé".

(b) Article X, paragraph 12, for the word "resumé" substitute the word "résumés"; for the word "procès-verbal", substitute the word "procès-verbaux".

2. Subject to the above recommendations, the Sub-Committee recommends to the Plenary Committee the adoption of the draft Rules for the Constitution and Procedure of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, and recommends for approval the French translation of the English text.

3. The Sub-Committee reports for the information of the Plenary Committee that, with reference to Article III relating to the official languages of the Committee, the Director gave an assurance that he would consult with the Member Governments of Spanish speaking countries with a view to making executive arrangements to supply them with a translation in Spanish of important documents.

4. The Sub-Committee examined article by article the Draft Financial Regulations. It recommends that the Draft Financial Regulations be adopted without amendment by the Plenary Committee.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR ON THE WORK OF THE
INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE.

~~Preliminary.~~

prv

1. In the draft Rules for the Constitution and Procedure of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, which have been recommended by the Executive Committee for the consideration of the Plenary Committee, the duty is imposed on the Director of presenting to the Committee certain reports relating to its work. These include an Annual Report and a statement of the work of the Committee to be presented at each Plenary Session. Normally, the Annual Report will relate to the previous calendar year, but since the Committee was re-organized in August, 1943, and twelve months will have elapsed between that date and the first Plenary Session, it may be of convenience to the Member Governments if the present Report of the Director covers this period. The first Annual Report, which will be issued early in 1945, will supplement and bring up to date the information contained in this Report, and thereafter each Annual Report will cover the whole of a calendar year.

History of the Intergovernmental Committee.

*In Note
Note
Also look
at prv
Met*

2. The Intergovernmental Committee came into being as a result of the Conference convened at Evian in July, 1938, on the initiative of President Roosevelt. It was attended by representatives of thirty-two Governments, of which thirty-one joined the Committee. Of these the Governments of Guatemala, Panama and Uruguay later withdrew, leaving a membership of twenty-eight Governments. The persons coming within the scope of the work of the Committee were defined as follows:-

"(1) Persons who have not already left their countries of origin (Germany (including Austria)), but who must emigrate on account of their political opinions, religious beliefs and racial origin, and (2) persons as defined

in (1) who have already left their country of origin and who have not yet established themselves permanently elsewhere."

On the transfer of the Sudeten areas to Germany, involuntary migrants of German origin in those areas were included in the mandate. The main purpose of the Intergovernmental Committee was to secure by discussion with the German authorities an orderly system of migration of those who had to leave that country. Some discussions took place between December, 1938 and August, 1939, but without conclusive results, and the outbreak of hostilities brought them summarily to an end. Meantime, considerable progress had been made by governmental and voluntary organizations in finding permanent homes for many persons who had had to leave their former countries, and it is estimated that out of a total number of 400,000 persons who were forced to migrate previous to the war, no less than 240,000 had been permanently settled. Many Member Governments of the Committee made most valuable contributions towards this result. Other Member Governments and particularly those of European countries, gave temporary asylum to a large number of persons, pending arrangements in progress for their emigration elsewhere. Thus, while much remained to be done, there was a reasonable prospect, had the war not intervened, of finding a solution to the particular task which the Intergovernmental Committee had undertaken. The war inevitably restricted the operations of the Committee which, however, continued its work within the limits imposed by it.

Re-organization
of the Committee.

3. As the field of military operations extended, the particular problem with which the Intergovernmental Committee was concerned became one small

part only of a general problem of involuntary migration which grew from day to day, and affected the lives of millions of persons of many nationalities, races, creeds and communities. Under the stress and horrors of war the causes which impelled people to leave their homes grew both in number and force, so that those now displaced include many categories previously unknown to the problem of refugees and extending beyond it, since among them are many millions who may be expected to return to their homes when peace is restored.

Early in 1943, the Governments of the United Kingdom and United States of America, being deeply concerned with the increasing gravity of the situation, appointed representatives to examine the problem, and to recommend measures for its relief. The Conference between the representatives of the two Governments was held in Bermuda in April, 1943, and among other recommendations it proposed that the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees should be re-organized and its mandate extended so that it might be better able to deal both with the immediate situation and post-war problems. The emergent necessity was to save and preserve persons who were in imminent peril because of their race, creed or political beliefs. The less urgent, but very important question was to devise machinery and means to cope with the long term problems resulting from the war. The recommendation was approved by the two Governments for the consideration of the Intergovernmental Committee. Accordingly, a meeting of the Executive Committee was convened on the 4th August, 1943, by the Chairman, the Rt. Hon. The Earl Winterton, P.C., M.P., who is also representative on the Committee of the United Kingdom, and was

attended by The
London of the
Committee
the Un
Pa

General problem of involuntary
grow from day to day, and affected
of persons of many nationalities
and communities. Under the strain
th in number and force,
include many categories
of refugees and
are many
to their

attended by Their Excellencies the Ambassadors in London of the Argentine Republic, Brazil, the French Committee of National Liberation, the Netherlands and the United States of America, representing their respective Governments on the Executive Committee. At this meeting the Executive Committee made various recommendations to the Member Governments, the effect of which was as follows:-

First, it was recommended that the mandate of the Intergovernmental Committee should be extended so as to include, as may be found necessary and practicable, in addition to those already within the mandate, those persons wherever they may be who, as a result of events in Europe have had to leave, or may have to leave, their countries of residence because of the danger to their lives or liberties on account of their race, religion or political beliefs.

Second, it was recommended that the Executive Committee should be empowered by the Member Governments to undertake negotiations with neutral or Allied States, or with organizations, and to take such steps as might be necessary to preserve, maintain and transport persons coming within the mandate.

Third, it was recommended that the Executive Committee should be empowered to receive and disburse for the purposes of this work both public and private funds.

Fourth, it was recommended that the Administrative Expenses of the Committee should be shared by the Member Governments.

Fifth, the Executive Committee was informed that the Governments of the United Kingdom and United States of America were prepared jointly to underwrite expenditures other than administrative, but that they

trusted that when a clearer idea had been obtained of the funds required for the efficient conduct of the Committee's work under its new commitments, an invitation would be addressed to all the Member Governments inviting them to contribute to such expenditure in accordance with their abilities and interest in the humanitarian work of the Committee. The Executive Committee put on record its appreciation of the action of the two Governments, and recommended that an invitation in the terms suggested by them should be addressed in due course to all the Member Governments.

Sixth, with regard to the maintenance of persons coming within the mandate of the Committee, it was recommended that they should be maintained by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration in countries in which that administration operated, provided it was willing to undertake the task; but that elsewhere the Intergovernmental Committee itself should assume the responsibility after negotiation with the Government concerned.

It was agreed, however, that normally the responsibility for maintenance should not be retro-active, and that Member Governments or voluntary organizations that had assumed financial commitments in respect of such persons should continue to do so. It was also agreed that the question whether new groups of refugees should be maintained by the Intergovernmental Committee or by their own Governments should be for consideration on the individual merits of each case.

In addition to making the above recommendations, the Executive Committee made the following decisions. First, that an invitation to join the Committee should be issued to the Governments of certain States,

and invi
ings:-
Groo
Lux
S

Some eff
Re-orga

and invitations have been issued to the following:- Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Luxemburg, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Salvador, Spain, Turkey, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, Yugoslavia. Second, that the Honorary Director, Sir Herbert Emerson, should be invited to continue as Director of the Committee, and that Mr. Patrick Malin be appointed as Vice-Director.

Some effects of the Re-organization.

4. Some observations may be made regarding the scope and effect of the recommendations mentioned above. The revised mandate is very comprehensive and includes the vast majority of the many millions of persons who have been displaced from their homes as the result of events in Europe. In practice, however, the exercise of the mandate is qualified by various considerations. The Executive Committee has accepted the principle that as regards the nationals of any Member Government, while the services of the Intergovernmental Committee are at the disposal of the Government concerned, it will not include them within its practical activities except in consultation and agreement with that Government. Since the various Governments are anxious to do everything possible within their power and resources for their nationals, the responsibilities of the Intergovernmental Committee are very greatly reduced. Again, it is contemplated that in an area in which U.N.R.R.A. is operating, it will assume large functions and responsibilities relating to physical relief and repatriation which might otherwise have had to be undertaken by the Intergovernmental Committee. Moreover, it is hoped that the many voluntary organizations which have done such splendid

clearer idea had been obtained for the efficient conduct of or its new commitments, and to all the Member contribute to such their abilities and of the Committee. and its appreciation and recommended by them the Member

work in the past in assisting refugees will continue and, indeed, extend their efforts, and that the assistance rendered by the Intergovernmental Committee will serve to stimulate rather than replace the help available from private sources. Nevertheless, in spite of these qualifications, the Intergovernmental Committee has assumed wide responsibilities for assisting persons within liberated territory and elsewhere. These may be expected gradually to decline in volume as countries are relieved from occupation, and particularly as the work of repatriation proceeds. The military authorities, or the National Governments, or U.N.R.R.A., acting separately or in co-operation as the case may be, will undertake many tasks which would otherwise fall to the Intergovernmental Committee, and this will be particularly so in regard to re-patriation. Within a comparatively short time after the end of hostilities, it may be hoped that the great majority of the persons now displaced from their homes will have been re-patriated, so that the practical task so far as the Intergovernmental Committee is concerned, will be largely confined to those unfortunate people who, for one reason or another, are unable to return to their own homes. This will involve the protection of their interests, and, in particular, the finding of new homes and new citizenship for them. It is clear that although the responsibilities of the Committee will grow less with the restoration of peace, the ultimate task will be difficult and is likely to extend over a considerable period.

Here it may be observed that it is in the sphere of finding homes for the stateless that there will be special need for international effort and collaboration.

It is hoped
will

It is hoped, therefore, that the Member Governments will continue to make a generous contribution towards the solution of the problem by affording temporary or permanent asylum according to their abilities. But since there is some misunderstanding on the subject, it may be explained that membership of the Committee does not in itself connote any obligation in this respect, which is, and must clearly remain, a matter for discussion and negotiation between the Committee and each Government according to the varying conditions which will prevail in different countries.

The mandate is comprehensive, and makes no distinction on account of nationality, race or creed. This does not mean, however, that all persons coming within the definition will be automatically included within the beneficent activities of the Committee. New categories of homeless people may come into being after the war whose inclusion would raise important questions of policy, and it may be assumed that the attitude towards them will be determined not by the wording of the mandate alone, but with regard to the views of the Member Governments.

Previous to re-organization, the financial obligations of the Committee were restricted to the cost of the Director's office and of Plenary Meetings. No funds were available for assisting refugees or for other operational expenses. This imposed narrow limits on the scope of the Committee's work. Under the new arrangements, the Governments of the United Kingdom and United States of America are prepared, subject to their previous approval of particular projects, to underwrite operational expenditure, while provision is made for other Governments to contribute on a voluntary basis.

refugees will
efforts, and that
environmental
than replace
rthe-

The fact that the problem has now assumed world wide dimensions is reflected in the enlargement of the membership of the Committee. The Governments which were invited to send representatives to the Evian Conference in 1938 were, broadly speaking, concerned with the specific problem of involuntary migration from Germany and Austria, either because their territory was contiguous with, or adjacent to, those countries, or because they afforded temporary or permanent asylum to the refugees. There are now very few countries in the world which are unaffected by the displacements of population which have taken place in Europe, and in view of this fact the Executive Committee decided to extend invitations to join the Committee to the Governments mentioned in the preceding paragraph. Of those Governments, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Greece, Iceland, India, Luxemburg, Poland, the Union of South Africa and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics have agreed to become Members. The Governments of Portugal and Turkey have been unable to accept, and replies have so far not been received from the remaining ten Governments. At the time of writing there are thirty-seven Member Governments of the Intergovernmental Committee.

It may thus be said that the scheme of re-organization has very greatly extended the mandate so as to increase the number and categories of persons who may come within the activities of the Committee; it has enlarged the activities in which the Committee may participate so as to deal effectively with the problem; it contains provision for the supply of the necessary resources, and by the enlargement of the Committee it has greatly enhanced its ability to deal successfully with problems which depend for solution on international endeavour and co-operation.

in the fullest sense.

At its meeting of the 4th August, 1943, the Executive Committee, believing that it would be the wish of the Member Governments that it should proceed forthwith with the practical programme in view of the great urgency of the immediate problems, decided to presume their approval to the recommendations which it had made. It correctly interpreted the wishes of the Member Governments, for although replies have not yet been received from all Members, those received have been favourable. The recommendations have now been embodied either in the Draft Rules of Constitution and Procedure or in the Draft Financial Regulations which will come before the Plenary Session for consideration.

The work of the Executive Committee has been concerned partly with internal organization and partly with assistance to those coming within the mandate. It will be convenient to deal first with the internal organization.

Staff arrangements.

5. The headquarters of the Committee is in London. The Executive Committee invited Sir Herbert Emerson to continue as Director, an appointment which he has held in an honorary capacity since February, 1939. Mr. Malin, an American citizen, was appointed Vice-Director; previous to his appointment he was working in the Office of Relief and Rehabilitation Operations of the Department of State and before that had had considerable experience of refugee work on the continent, and, in particular, has had close relations with voluntary organizations. Dr. Sillen, a member of the Diplomatic Corps of the Netherlands, was appointed Secretary, and Dr. Kullmann, a Swiss citizen, who has been Deputy High Commissioner for

Refugees under the League of Nations since the 1st January, 1939, and previous to that had long experience with refugees and related questions, accepted the invitation of the Executive Committee to become honorary Assistant Director. Mr. Hughes, a former British Treasury official, is Finance Officer and advises the Committee on financial and staff questions. Mrs. Latham, who has given most loyal service to the Committee since its inception in 1938, is Superintendent of the office. The staff is small, the policy being to restrict it to actual requirements and to expand as the work increases. It is the aim to make the whole establishment international in character, but in war conditions the number of candidates is very limited and in spite of every effort, it has not been possible to give full effect to this purpose.

**Classification
of expenditure.**

6. The Executive Committee took up at once the question of the classification of expenditure of the Committee. This had an important bearing on the contributions to be made by Member Governments, since while the Administrative Expenses are to be shared according to an approved scale, the other expenditure is to be underwritten in the first place by the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States of America, other Member Governments being invited to contribute on a voluntary basis. In examining the matter, the Executive Committee gave very careful thought to the interests of those Member Governments whose normal resources are limited and to those Member Governments whose resources are very adversely affected under war conditions. It considered two alternative methods of ensuring that the contributions of such Members should not press

too high
definitive
cost of the
expenditure
reach 3
Feb

too heavily. The first was to include in the definition of Administrative Expenses not only the cost of the Director's Office, but also the relevant expenditure of Representatives abroad (which may well reach a considerable sum after the war) and to give relief where it was necessary to particular Member Governments by allotting to them a token number of units. The second method was to restrict the definition of Administrative Expenditure within very narrow limits, so that the total sum to be shared by the Member Governments would be so inconsiderable as to make it unnecessary to allot token units to any Members. The latter system was adopted and Administrative Expenditure was defined so as to include:-

(i) The cost of meetings of the Committee in Plenary session, the Executive Committee and any Sub-Committees - comprising the special expenses involved in the actual meetings themselves, such as stenographer and interpreter service, but not the travelling expenses of delegates, which will be borne by their Governments individually.

(ii) The cost of the headquarters office of the Director - comprising staff salaries, rental, stationery and communication, travel, etc.

All other expenditure is classified as Operational.

As a result of this decision it is possible even at this early stage of the Committee's operations to make an approximate estimate of the maximum Administrative Expenditure likely to be incurred in any year. It is improbable that this sum will exceed £41,000, although it is, of course, not possible to give any guarantee to this effect. At present, the Administrative Expenditure is on a considerably lower scale than this, and the estimate for the period of sixteen months ending the 31st December, 1944, is £26,000 only, and even this may prove to be in excess of actual expenditure.

The system briefly described above, and the

of Nations since the
ous to that had long
related questions,
Executive Committee to
Mr. Hughes, a
Finance Officer
and staff
loyal
1938,
ll,

corresponding Intergovernmental Scale, have been incorporated in the Draft Financial Regulations which are to be submitted to the Plenary Session for its consideration. The Intergovernmental Committee as a whole will thus have the opportunity of deciding whether any modifications are necessary in the initial scale, and the Draft Regulations provide that thereafter no change shall take effect in it until approved in Plenary Session.

Representatives
in various
countries.

7. The Executive Committee has considered the form of organization which the Intergovernmental Committee will require in various countries. It is of opinion that the Committee will be unable to discharge its responsibilities unless it has accredited representatives in the various countries where there is a considerable number of persons coming within its mandate. This will particularly be the case when, after the war, provision has to be made for those who cannot be repatriated, either because they have lost their nationality or, for one reason or another, are unable to return. It is contemplated, therefore, that the functions of the Committee in a particular country will be carried out by a representative responsible to the Director, and through him to the Executive Committee. Such representation will require the agreement of the Government concerned, and this will be sought as occasion arises. One of the main duties of a representative will be to maintain close and cordial relations with the Government. He should be a person acceptable to the Government in whom it can repose full confidence, and who is of sufficient standing and experience to be given the necessary access to the Government's departments and authorities concerned. He should, therefore,

ordinarily be a national of the country, who is selected after consultation with the Government. Where, owing to war conditions, it is necessary to make other arrangements, these would be regarded as of a temporary and emergent character, and would be replaced as soon as practicable by arrangements giving effect to the above principles. The broad duties of the representative would be to promote the interests of persons coming within the mandate in accordance with the general policies of the Committee, to give assistance to the Government in all matters relating to such persons, and where temporary asylum only had been given to them, to do his utmost to secure permanent homes for them. He would keep the Director informed of all relevant matters, and if the Government were agreeable, he would act as a link in many matters between it and the refugees. He would be required to co-operate with other governmental organizations working in related fields, and it would be an important part of his work to co-ordinate and assist the humanitarian activities of voluntary bodies concerned with refugees; but in this, as in other matters, he would not concern himself with political questions or controversies. In territory where U.N.R.R.A. was carrying out operations relating to displaced persons, he would co-operate to the fullest extent with that administration, and if U.N.R.R.A. so desired, he might participate in work for which that body was responsible, being for that purpose under its orders. If it were necessary for the Intergovernmental Committee to undertake specific projects, the representative would normally be responsible for their execution, and would be given the necessary resources and staff to carry out the work. If there were no specific projects, a small

Scale, have been
Regulations which
Session for its
Committee as a
deciding
the initial
at there-
approved

staff would usually be sufficient, but it is not possible to make any precise forecast in this respect, since conditions will vary in different countries and will not be clearly manifest until some time after hostilities have ceased.

In addition to representatives in countries of temporary asylum, it may be desirable to have them elsewhere, for instance, in some countries of reception. It has already been found necessary to have a representative in Washington, whose main functions are to keep in continuous contact with the headquarter branches of U.N.R.R.A. concerned with displaced persons; to represent the Intergovernmental Committee on the U.N.R.R.A. Technical Committee for Displaced Persons; to act as a liaison officer between the Director and the various voluntary organisations in the United States who are doing such excellent work for refugees, and generally to keep the Director informed of developments relevant to the work of the Committee. Two other representatives have so far been appointed, the first in Italy and the second in Algiers. An account of their work will be given later. The appointment of a representative in Cairo has also been approved and efforts are now being made to obtain a suitable officer. He will be associated very closely with the work of U.N.R.R.A. in the Middle East, this organisation having recently assumed responsibility for the administration of the camps in that area which contain many thousands of persons displaced from their countries.

Rules of
Constitution &
Procedure.

8. Since the Intergovernmental Committee, established as a result of the Evian Conference, was set up for a limited and what was hoped would be a temporary purpose, no formal constitution and

procedure were framed. These have become indispensable with the enlargement of the functions and activities of the Committed. Draft proposals were, therefore, framed by the Director for the consideration of the Executive Committee, which appointed a Sub-Committee to examine them and to recommend to the Executive Committee such amendments and additions as might seem necessary. The Sub-Committee received valuable assistance in the technical drafting of its proposals from Mr. W.E. Beckett of the Legal Department of the British Foreign Office, and wishes to record its appreciation of his help. The Sub-Committee's proposals were then examined by the Executive Committee, and with slight modification, have been recommended to the Plenary Session for consideration.

The same Sub-Committee examined the draft Financial Regulations, for which a similar procedure has been followed. Within the framework of the Constitution and of the Financial Regulations, rules have been framed, under the direction of the Director, to regulate matters relating to staff, including the offices of representatives abroad, finance and accounts.

Co-operation with other International & Governmental organizations.

9. When the Evian Conference was held, there were two intergovernmental organizations concerned with refugee questions, namely, the High Commission for Refugees under the League of Nations, whose mandate included specific categories of refugees, and the International Labour Office, which was interested in the more general problems of migration. The Conference resolved that -

"The Intergovernmental Committee recognising the value of the work of the existing refugee services of the League of Nations and of the studies of migration made by the Inter-

national labour Office, shall co-operate fully with these organizations."

Co-operation with the High Commission of the League of Nations was firmly established by Mr. Rublee, the first Director of the Intergovernmental Committee, and when he resigned in February, 1939, it was completed by the appointment as his successor in an honorary capacity of Sir Herbert Emerson, who was High Commissioner for Refugees under the League of Nations. This connection has continued, and has been extended by the appointment as Honorary Assistant Director of Dr. G.G. Kullmann, who is Deputy High Commissioner for Refugees.

The co-operation with the International Labour Office has also been continued. It has been strengthened since the re-organization of the Intergovernmental Committee by more regular contacts between the representative of the International Labour Office in London and the Director's office, and by consultations, as opportunity has offered, between the experts who are studying questions of migration on behalf of the International Labour Office and the officers of the Committee. The Director and Vice-Director were in the United States of America when the International Labour Office held its conference in Philadelphia, and they received an invitation to it. The Director, unfortunately, was able to attend only for part of one day, but Mr. Malin, the Vice-Director, attended three sessions and was, moreover, able to make contacts with delegates attending the conference, and with officers of the organization interested in refugee questions.

Within the past twelve months, two new organizations have been set up, namely, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, and the War

Refugee
conco
the
of
co

Refugee Board of America, both of which are profoundly concerned with some of the problems which come within the scope of the Intergovernmental Committee. It is of the utmost importance that there should be close collaboration between them and the Committee.

Previous to the formal establishment of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, the Director and his colleagues were associated with the preliminary work relevant to displaced persons undertaken, on the American side, by the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, and on the British side by the Inter-Allied Post War Requirements Bureau. After informal discussion with Governor Lehman, now Director-General of U.N.R.R.A., and with officers of O.F.R.R.O. and the Bureau, the Director submitted to the Executive Committee a Memorandum on the relations between the Intergovernmental Committee and U.N.R.R.A., and the Executive Committee approved this as a basis for discussions with the latter body. The relevant resolutions passed at the first session of the Council of U.N.R.R.A. held at Atlantic City from November 10 to December 1, 1943, defined in broad terms the relations between the two bodies, and in more detail the responsibilities which U.N.R.R.A. is prepared to assume for displaced persons.

The Council reaffirmed the principle of co-operation between the Administration and the Intergovernmental Committee, and resolved that representatives of the Committee should be invited to attend as observers and to participate in the meetings of the Council, its committees and sub-committees and in the meetings of regional committees and technical standing committees in accordance with the appropriate provisions in the permanent Rules of Procedure. It further resolved that the Director-General should

avail himself of the Intergovernmental Committee as the nature of the work and other circumstances made appropriate. With regard to the particular problem of the repatriation of displaced persons, the Council by another resolution resolved that the Director-General should take steps to ensure the closest co-operation with such agencies as the International Red Cross and the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees whose assistance may be of value with a view to invoking their collaboration in the work of repatriation of displaced persons.

The Council also adopted the Report of the Committee on Policies with Respect to Assistance to Displaced Persons, from which the following is a relevant extract:-

"Another organisation with which the closest co-operation will be necessary is the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, which has long dealt with those persons who have been obliged to leave their homes for reasons of race, religion or political belief. U.N.R.R.A. will assist in the care and repatriation of such of these persons as can, and are willing, to return to their countries of origin or of permanent residence. The Intergovernmental Committee has the function of finding places of settlement for such of them as fall within its competence, and as cannot or do not desire to be so repatriated. It should be the responsibility of the relief organisation of U.N.R.R.A. to assist, for a reasonable period, in the care of such of these refugees as cannot be repatriated until the Intergovernmental Committee is prepared to remove them to new places of settlement."

Governor Lehman, the Director-General, in conveying these resolutions to the Director of the Intergovernmental Committee, expressed his complete personal agreement with the policies embodied therein, and his pleasure at the opportunity of working with the officers of the Intergovernmental Committee. At its meeting of the 4th January, 1944, the Executive Committee adopted the following resolution:-

"The Executive Committee has had placed before it by the Director the cordial letter of the 10th December, 1943, from the Honourable

H. Lehman
with its
asks the D
its want
direct
to
of

Hi Lehman, Director General of U.N.R.R.A. with its enclosures. The Executive Committee asks the Director to convey to Governor Lehman its warm congratulations on his appointment to direct the work which is fraught with so great importance to the future of mankind, to express to him its appreciation of his offer of co-operation and to assure him of the desire of the Intergovernmental Committee to maintain close and cordial relations between the two organizations.

The Executive Committee notes that the report of the Committee on Policies with Respect to Assistance to Displaced Persons, which was adopted by the U.N.R.R.A. Council, states that "U.N.R.R.A. will assist in the care and repatriation of such of those persons as can, and are willing to, return to their countries of origin or of former residence" and that "it should be the responsibility of the relief organs of U.N.R.R.A. to assist, for a reasonable period, in the care of such of these refugees as cannot be repatriated". It notes also that the Council recommends that the Director General take steps to ensure the closest cooperation with the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees with a view to invoking its collaboration in the work of the repatriation of displaced persons. Finally, it notes that the Council has decided to invite representatives of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees "to attend as observers and to participate in meetings of the Council, its committees, and sub-committees, and in the meetings of regional committees and technical standing committees."

The Executive Committee asks that the Director inform Governor Lehman that it appreciates and approves those statements of policy, which accord with its own judgment as to the working relations to be established between the two bodies. The Executive Committee also authorizes the Director to proceed with all necessary negotiations with the Director General of U.N.R.R.A. to give practical effect to the above statements of U.N.R.R.A. policy and the Director's Memorandum on Relations between the Intergovernmental Committee and U.N.R.R.A. which was considered by the Executive Committee at its meeting on the 18th November, 1943, and there adopted as a basis for further negotiations."

The Plenary Committee will be asked to affirm the principle of co-operation between the two organizations as stated in the above resolution. In pursuance of it, the Director and his colleagues have been in close touch with the committees and officers of U.N.R.R.A. concerned with displaced persons. The Director and Vice-Director attended the second meeting of the Technical Committee on Displaced Persons held in Washington on 18th April, 1944. The Director, or his

mental Committee as
circumstances made
rticular problem
ons, the Council
Director-
closest co-
ational
o on
o with
rk

representative, has regularly attended the meetings of the European Technical Sub-Committee on Displaced Persons, and has participated in its proceedings. In addition, there have been frequent consultations between the Executive of the Intergovernmental Committee on the one hand, and the administrative officers of U.N.R.R.A. on the other. At the time of writing these consultations are still in progress, with the object of working out, so far as circumstances will permit, the practical details of the respective functions of the two bodies in regard to displaced persons and, in particular, the nature and duration of the assistance which U.N.R.R.A. will be prepared to give to those coming within the mandate of the Intergovernmental Committee. Meantime, the Director wishes to acknowledge the active co-operation and assistance so freely given by the officers of U.N.R.R.A. and in particular, by Mr. Fred Hoehler, Director of the Division of Displaced Persons, and Mr. T.T. Scott, European Director of the Division of Displaced Persons.

The War Refugee Board.

10. The War Refugee Board of the United States of America was established by Executive Order of the President on the 22nd January, 1944. It consists of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of War, and it is charged with the responsibility of seeing that the policy of the Government of the United States is carried out, this policy being to take all measures within its power to rescue the victims of oppression who are in imminent danger of death, and otherwise to afford such victims all possible relief and assistance consistent with the successful prosecution of the war. The functions of the Board include without limitation the development, plans and programmes, and the inauguration of effective measures for, (a) the rescue, trans-

portation and maintenance and relief of the victims of oppression, and (b) the establishment of havens of temporary asylum for such victims.

In the discharge of its functions the Board is directed to co-operate with the Intergovernmental Committee, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and other interested international organizations. Early in April, ¹⁹⁴⁴ the Director and Vice-Director visited Washington, at the invitation of the Government of the United States, in order to discuss with the War Refugee Board the most effective means of co-operation between the two organizations, and so to avoid over-lapping. They received most valuable assistance from Mr. Myron Taylor, then a Vice-Chairman of the Committee and representative on it of the Government of the United States of America. Thanks largely to his help, complete agreement was reached, and this was later confirmed by the Executive Committee. Since the functions of the two bodies coincide to some extent, it was not possible, nor indeed was it considered desirable, to attempt to define the spheres of action so as to be mutually exclusive. The War Refugee Board is particularly charged with functions relating to immediate rescue, and although it is interested, in pursuance of this aim, in the welfare of persons after they have reached places of safety, this is not its primary responsibility. It is not within its direction to undertake the post-war task of finding homes for those who cannot return to their countries or places of established residence. The Intergovernmental Committee, on the other hand, includes within its responsibility all the functions mentioned above, but it is only in the immediate task of rescue that there is any room for overlapping. In this sphere, however, there is plenty of work for both organizations to do,

and a practical arrangement was reached which it is hoped will facilitate the work of both. The principle has been accepted, without any qualification whatever, of mutual co-operation between the two organizations. Each is keeping the other informed of its activities and plans, and the two consult together regarding matters of common concern. The discussions at Washington, moreover, were fruitful in promoting particular projects. The Director desires to acknowledge the practical co-operation and assistance he is receiving from the War Refugee Board, and at the same time to pay a very warm tribute to the energy and success with which it is carrying out its task of helping the oppressed.

Relations of the
Committee with
voluntary
organizations.

11. No one who has had experience of refugee work can fail to appreciate the great contribution which voluntary organizations have made, and are making, towards the alleviation, and often solution, of the many complex problems that are involved. Before the war they were active in many countries, and it may be confidently expected that there will be a great revival of voluntary effort everywhere so soon as conditions will allow. Meanwhile, wherever this is possible, a great volume of good will, service and money is being devoted to the cause of refugees. Some organizations are concerned with refugee questions in general, but many are interested in particular groups and, as the number of groups increase after the war, there will be a corresponding growth of private interest and endeavour. It is to the voluntary organizations that one may look, both in the immediate future and for many years after the end of hostilities, for most valuable service and support. The Executive Committee, recognizing the large part that they will play, thought it proper at a very early stage, that it

should
Inter-Cover
princip
staff
sta

should consider the relations between them and the Intergovernmental Committee, and lay down certain principles for the guidance of the Director and his staff. The purpose of the Committee is to supplement, stimulate and co-ordinate private effort, and not to replace it, and with these objects in view to co-operate fully with responsible voluntary organizations in their humanitarian activities. In pursuance of this object, the obligation has been laid on the Director and his staff, including the representatives of the Committee in various countries, to be accessible to all such organizations interested in any of the various classes of persons included within the mandate of the Committee, and to give no cause for complaint that they are more interested in one group than another, although from time to time a particular group, because of the actual facts, may require more attention than another. At the same time, the officers of the Committee have constantly to bear in mind that its activities are purely humanitarian, and they have to avoid being drawn into political issues or controversies. They are to encourage the voluntary organizations to furnish information of interest which they may have, and they are to give information in return regarding activities and plans, where it is not necessary in the interest of the refugees themselves, or for other reasons, to observe secrecy. Again, they are to consult organizations and individuals on particular matters of which they may have special knowledge and experience, and the Director may invite representatives to join a committee of a purely advisory character which, after consultation with the Chairman of the Executive Committee, he may find it convenient to form for the purpose of advising him in regard to particular subjects. The Draft Constitutional Rules provide for the attendance of observers at Plenary Sessions of the

Committee and meetings of the Executive Committee, under conditions to be determined by those two bodies respectively.

The Director and his colleagues have given full effect to the principle of accessibility. Very friendly relations have long been established with a number of voluntary organizations, and these have been extended and strengthened since the enlargement of the functions of the Committee. This has been the more easy since, apart from the general associations common to all the officers, the Director, in other capacities, has special connections with many of the refugee bodies in the United Kingdom; the Vice-Director, (Mr. Malin), has previously worked with many in the United States of America, the Assistant Director, (Dr. Kullmann), has intimate knowledge of, and cordial relations with those in Switzerland and the Finance Officer, (Mr. Hughes), has been associated since the beginning of the war with several of the organizations in the United Kingdom. The Director, Vice-Director and Assistant Director hope to renew their past relations with organizations and workers in several countries of Europe which the war has severed.

There has thus been every inclination to carry out the wishes of the Executive Committee. Indeed, there is constant, though largely informal, contact with all the leading organizations engaged on refugee work to which access is possible. In particular, owing to the emergent tragic plight of the Jews, there is very close co-operation with the many organizations working on their behalf. The tours of the officers of the Committee have enabled personal contacts to be made in the United States of America, Canada, Switzerland, Portugal and Palestine.

In some cases there is formal association in certain aspects of the work. A few examples may be

given. An arrangement has been made with the American Friends Service Committee, the Joint Distribution Committee and the British Friends Ambulance Unit by which representatives of these very well known organizations are working in Italy under the auspices of the Intergovernmental Committee. They are responsible to the representative of the Committee, (Sir Clifford Heathcote-Smith), for duties performed under his control, but they correspond freely with their own organizations which prefer to pay their salaries and other expenses, except travelling. It is hoped that with the agreement of the French Authorities, a similar arrangement may be made in North Africa in regard to representatives of the American Friends Service Committee who are working there. In another sphere, the Joint Distribution Committee is doing work of very great importance on behalf of the Committee, and it is hoped to utilise the services of the International Migration Service, another long established organization, in a preliminary survey of certain groups of refugees. These cases illustrate the manner in which the Intergovernmental Committee and the voluntary bodies can work together to their mutual advantage and, what is more important for the benefit of the people whom all are trying to help. They suggest many lines of similar development.

The importance
of co-operation.

12. Considerable space has been given in the foregoing pages to the subject of co-operation, but no apology is needed for this. The problem is so large and complex that it can be solved only by co-operation all along the line - with the various Governments, without whose good will and active support little can be done; with the international and governmental organizations working in different portions of the same field whose contributions are of

the greatest value, and with voluntary organizations and private workers, who bring not only material resources but the priceless gifts of experience, devotion and service.

Assistance to persons coming within the mandate.

13. An account must now be given of the activities of the Committee in the sphere of practical assistance to persons coming within its mandate. It may be prefaced by three observations. First, it is the common experience of all engaged in refugee work that a very great deal of effort is necessary to obtain even small results. There is much ploughing of the sands. This is so even in normal times, but it is greatly accentuated under war conditions. Frustration and disappointment are only too often the fruits of prolonged labour. Second, ~~when positive results are~~ achieved it is often through the combined, or sometimes independent efforts of a number of agencies international, national, ~~voluntary organizations or~~ even individuals. It is necessary to bring a battery into action rather than a single gun. This is all to the good, so long as the job is done it does not matter who does it. But the fact is mentioned because in much of the work done or attempted during the past year, the Intergovernmental Committee has been associated with other agencies, and there is no wish to give the impression that it alone has been concerned. Third, in existing circumstances it would be detrimental to the life and liberty of many persons for whom efforts have been, and are being made, to make public the character of such efforts. The account is therefore not exhaustive.

By far the most important task in the immediate situation is to secure, so far as this may be done, the safety of persons in imminent peril. One way is

to seek the
this has been
paid to the eff
Governments
both of
toler
th

to seek the good offices of neutral Governments, and this has been freely done. Here warm tribute may be paid to the efforts and achievements of two Member Governments of the Committee, Sweden and Switzerland, both of whom have long and honourable traditions of tolerance and humanity. A large number have been saved through their efforts, and many thousands are, at the present time, enjoying asylum and care in their countries. The Committee is especially indebted to both Governments for their response to the various approaches that have been made to them. Portugal and Spain have been hitherto the main European countries of transit, but many refugees have had to stay for considerable periods before they were able to pass on, and this has involved administrative and other difficulties to the two Governments. Although the Committee has not been directly engaged in refugee operations in those countries, it has been in constant touch with the situation there, and it has taken a definite part in the relief of the pressure resulting from the ingress of many thousands. It is, therefore, well aware of the liberal policy which the two Governments have followed. The outflow of refugees has been in several directions. The French Nationals have gone to North Africa; the Belgians, Czechs, Dutch and Poles have gone to North Africa, the Belgian Congo, the Dutch West Indies, the United Kingdom and United States of America; stateless refugees have gone mainly to Palestine, North Africa and to Canada, which generously agreed to take a considerable number of families for the duration of the war. In order further to reduce the pressure on Spain, a refugee camp has been established in Morocco with the approval of the French Authorities, under the joint administration of the Governments of the United Kingdom and United States

of America. The Intergovernmental Committee initiated the proposal, and is concerned with finding homes for those occupants who cannot return to their own countries or places of settled residence. Its representative, (Monsieur le Gouverneur Valentin Smith), has already paid several visits to the camp, where he stayed for some days after the arrival of the first large contingent. He has given a favourable account of the conditions of the camp, and of the reception accorded to the refugees.

On the other side of Europe the passage from the Balkans is through Turkey, and during the past few months an increasing number of Jewish refugees have gone that way to Palestine. This has been made possible by the continued efforts of the American and British Ambassadors in Ankara, working very closely with the War Refugee Board, and by the co-operation of the Turkish Government in granting the necessary transit facilities. The Committee has not taken a direct part in these operations, but it is in continuous touch with them, and ready to give its services where and when it can assist. It has direct interest in other phases of work in the Balkans.

The special efforts of the Committee have been directed over a considerable period to secure permission from the Axis authorities concerned to allow children to leave their territory. As a preliminary to this, the Committee was associated with others in finding new homes for the children should they be allowed to leave. Switzerland has large plans of her own for the reception of children, and Sweden is prepared to welcome a large number if they could reach there. The United States of America offered to take 5,000, the Argentine Republic, the Dominion of Canada and Palestine offered to take 1,000 each and several

other countries
according to
no difficulty
but of

other countries offered to take smaller numbers according to their ability. There would thus have been no difficulty in finding refuge for many thousands, but efforts, which have been renewed on several occasions, have so far proved unsuccessful because of the unwillingness of the authorities concerned to give the necessary permission for the children to leave. At the time of writing there is hope that Jewish children may be allowed to leave Hungary, and the matter is being actively pursued by the Committee.

From time to time the circumstances of particular groups in Europe require special attention, either because of the immediate danger in which they are placed, or because there are circumstances which hold out prospects of successful intervention which, unhappily do not exist for others in equal danger. One such group consists of persons holding passports of South American States. In conjunction with the War Refugee Board, many efforts have been made, and are continuing on their behalf.

Work in the ..
field.

14. The scope of work in the field is circumscribed by the conditions imposed by the war. But it is in full progress in Italy, and a beginning has been made in North Africa. In both cases much of the necessary discussions with the relevant authorities was carried out by the Vice-Director, (Mr. Malin), during a most fruitful tour of three months which he made early in the year. He visited North Africa, Italy, Egypt Palestine and Turkey, gaining first hand knowledge of the refugee problems in the various countries, making contacts with Government officers, diplomatic representatives, the military authorities and voluntary organizations and workers, and ascertaining and promoting the means by which the Intergovernmental Committee could help. He received the greatest

assistance and courtesy from all. He spent several weeks in Italy, visiting the refugee camps and studying the actual and potential problems in so far as they affect the Intergovernmental Committee. At the suggestion of the Allied Control Commission, he was able to prepare the way for an arrangement by which a representative of the Committee is attached to the Commission, with the duty of assisting its Internees and Displaced Persons Sub-Commission work relating to refugees of other than Italian nationality. The Committee was fortunate in securing as its representative Sir Clifford Heathcote-Smith, who took over his duties in Italy on 30th April. As already mentioned, he has associated with him representatives of three long-established voluntary organizations with much experience in the field of refugee assistance and general relief. He is collaborating with the missions charged with the protection of the interests of various nationals. He and his colleagues are thus able, under the best auspices, to take up all branches of the work - classification and survey of groups of individuals, welfare, employment, camp administration, the finding of new homes for those who cannot be repatriated and so on. They have embarked on their mission with zeal and efficiency. Apart from these comprehensive tasks, Sir Clifford Heathcote-Smith gave great assistance in organizing the selection, collection and departure of a group of 571 Jewish refugees for Palestine. He is also engaged in efforts to trace persons coming within the Committee's mandate, who were at some time during the war in Italy, but cannot now be found. The work that is being done by Sir Clifford Heathcote-Smith is not only of great value in itself and of much benefit

to the refugees concerned, but the knowledge and experience so gained of actual conditions in Italy will serve as some indication at least of the conditions likely to be found in other countries, of the problems that will occur there and of the measures that will be necessary to solve them.

In North Africa the representative of the Committee (Monsieur le Gouverneur Valentin Smith) took up his duties on the 1st July only, and it is, therefore, too early to say how the work will develop. But he has made an excellent start and he is assured of the good will and confidence of the French Authorities, to whom the Committee is indebted for sparing his services. French North Africa contains many refugees of different groups, and an important function of the representative will be to assist the authorities in the execution of the liberal policy which they have adopted, and in bringing to their notice ways by which it can be advanced in the knowledge that any representation he may make will be received with sympathy and understanding. The relations so established will, it is hoped, set the pattern for the much larger tasks in France itself.

Visit of
Assistant
Director to
Switzerland.

15. Dr. Kullmann, the Assistant Director and Deputy High Commissioner for Refugees under the League of Nations, was invited by the Swiss Government to visit Switzerland for the purpose of discussing various refugee problems. The necessary facilities having been obtained for him by the Swiss Government, he spent five weeks there early in the year. During his visit he discussed many refugee matters with high Government officials, including post-war problems. He visited some of the camps in which refugees are accommodated and saw for himself the liberal policy which is pursued

towards them, and the practical and sympathetic character of the measures taken for their benefit. He had valuable talks with representatives of the International Red Cross, both on general matters and on particular questions. Here it may be mentioned that the Committee has close links with the International Red Cross. It has frequent contact with its mission in London, is continuously exchanging information with Geneva and is particularly interested in the scheme for tracing relatives which has been initiated by it. It is acquainted with the untiring efforts that the International Red Cross has made and is making to relieve suffering in Europe, and to give every assistance within the opportunities available to persons coming within the functions of the Intergovernmental Committee. The renewal of personal contacts made by Dr. Kullmann strengthened the close co-operation which already exists. Even before the war, Switzerland was a very active field of refugee work; wider opportunities and greater necessity have arisen during the war, and the many voluntary organizations operating there have used every available opportunity to help. Dr. Kullmann learnt much of their difficulties, their needs and their success. Finally, he gained a picture of refugee problems in various countries and knowledge of practical ways in which the Intergovernmental Committee could assist.

Post-war
problems.

16. Since the functions of the Committee extend to the post-war period, much of the time and thought of the Director and his colleagues have been directed towards post-war problems. Many indications of this have been given in previous paragraphs. The consultations with U.N.R.R.A. relate almost entirely to this aspect of the Committee's functions, and they cover a wide field. Many voluntary organizations are taking a

lively and
is frequent
dominating
advice

lively and practical interest in the matter, and there is frequent exchange of views. The future is the dominating anxiety of most refugees, and they seek advice and guidance.

The Director has had informal talks with several Governments regarding the prospects of immigration after the war, and the prospects of absorption of refugees where these have been admitted on a temporary basis, and various plans for settlement have been examined. These discussions and investigations are of value even though they cannot be carried to a conclusion at the present stage, when it is not possible, on the one hand, for most Governments to forecast the economic situation, or, on the other hand, for the Intergovernmental Committee to give more than a general indication of the total number of non-repatriable persons for whom new homes will have to be found, or of the groups of which the total will be composed.

Meanwhile, progress is being made in some matters which have a close bearing on the welfare of refugees after the war. The Intergovernmental Committee has been associated with the military authorities, U.N.R.R.A. and other interested agencies in devising means of communication between displaced persons and their relatives during the transitional period, and in establishing an efficient system by which they will be able to trace relatives whose whereabouts are unknown. This is a matter of great importance, since the war has resulted in wide dispersal of families, the members of which are often scattered over several countries. Another matter of great concern to the stateless will be the provision of suitable travel documents. The Executive Committee has asked the Plenary Committee to consider the appointment of an Expert Commission to examine this technical subject, and to make

al and sympathetic charac-
their benefit. He had
of the International
and on particular
that the Committee
and Cross. It
London, is
ya and is
ng

recommendations . An opportunity has recently occurred by which the Intergovernmental Committee has been able to use the agency of the International Migration Service to carry out a survey of certain groups of displaced persons. The results will be of value, not only for the purpose of finding homes for particular individuals where this is necessary, but also as giving broad indications of the problems likely to arise in regard to similar groups of which surveys cannot at present be made.

Financial
Estimates.

17. The calendar year has been adopted as the financial year, and in future the financial estimates will cover the period from 1st January to 31st December in each year. It was found convenient, however, to take as the initial period the sixteen months beginning the 1st September, 1943 and ending 31st December, 1944. The budget estimates are classified under two main heads, (i) Administrative, and (ii) Operational. The estimate of Administrative Expenditure for the initial period, as approved by the Executive Committee, is £26,000, and the contributions of Member Governments have been fixed on this basis. Should the actual expenditure be less than the estimate, account will be taken of this in the estimate for 1945, the next financial year, and the Member Governments will automatically be given the benefit of a corresponding reduction of contributions. When the estimate of operational expenditure for the initial period was considered by the Executive Committee early in January, 1944, it was not possible to make more than a very rough forecast of what would be necessary, since this depended on a number of intangible factors connected with the progress of the war. With the approval of

States of America
the Governments of the United Kingdom and United/ who
have agreed to underwrite operational expenditure, an
estimate was adopted of a round figure of one million
pounds, and the two Governments have made the necessary
provision. At the present time, it appears probable
that, while the whole of this sum will not be spent, a
considerable portion of it will be required.

Under its mandate, the Executive Committee is em-
powered to receive funds from private sources. So far,
contributions amounting to £5,100 have been received, and
these will be used for operational expenditure for the
assistance of refugees in Europe. Contributions received
from private sources will be shown in the accounts
separate from money received from public sources.

The Draft Financial Regulations provide that the
annual budget estimates of the Executive Committee shall
be submitted by the Director to the Executive Committee
not later than the 30th September in each year, and that
the Executive Committee, having considered them, shall
recommend them, with such changes as it may consider
necessary, to the Committee for consideration at its next
Plenary Meeting, provided that if no such meeting be held
before the commencement of the financial year to which
the estimates relate, the Executive Committee shall be
empowered to give final approval to the estimates as
recommended by it. This procedure, if adopted by the
Plenary Committee, suggests the desirability in the
future of fixing the date of Plenary sessions of the
Committee some time in November or December of each year,
so that the Plenary Committee will have the opportunity
of examining, discussing and approving the annual
financial estimates.

Acknowledgments.

18. The Director, for himself and on behalf of his colleagues, wishes to express his appreciation and thanks for the assistance and consideration they have received from the Members of the Executive Committee, and in particular, from the Chairman, who has given much time to the discussion of various matters with the staff, and has assisted them on many occasions in the solution of difficulties. The Director wishes to record his gratitude to the officers and staff for their loyal support and help during a period when the work has been difficult and often heavy.

H.W. EMERSON.

Director.

25th July, 1944.

EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

1 Grosvenor Square
London, W.1

September 6 1944

Dear Myron,

Please excuse the long delay in forwarding the papers you asked me to send you in your letter of June 1. It took a long time reaching me and when I eventually received it I heard that you were on the way to Rome and hoped you would stop here either going there or on your way back home.

The war seems nearing to an end with victory ours, and I only hope that we can use it wisely and try to build a peaceful world.

I often think of you and wish I might see you. Hamilton Armstrong, whom you recommended, is coming on here shortly. I am looking forward to working with him.

My love to you both,

Always sincerely,

(Signed) JOHN GILBERT WINANT.

The Honorable Myron C. Taylor,
Department of State,
Washington, D.C.

March 10, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR SECRETARY HULL

The attached letter was written by me and sent to the President last week after meeting representatives of the War Refugee Board in the Under Secretary's office. It seemed to me that the President and you should have the clear statement of my suggestions made at that time.

Myron C. Taylor

MCT:REB

March 3, 1944

PERSONAL TO THE PRESIDENT

Sometime after the meeting on Refugees described in the accompanying brief memorandum I am informed that Mr. Morgenthau called Mr. Stettinius and raised questions on the substance of the discussions and that he was to take the matter up with you. I am not acquainted with the substance of his remarks. The notes attached give you a true picture, as I see it, of the vital part of the discussion. Our objective was to coordinate activities, not to oppose any helpful action.

Myron C. Taylor

March 3, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT FROM

MYRON TAYLOR

On Thursday I attended a meeting in Mr. Stettinius' office to discuss the relationship between your Advisory Committee on Refugees, the Intergovernmental Committee (thirty-six states are now members), and the newly created War Refugee Board. Those attending were Mr. Stettinius, Mr. Pehle and his assistant representing Mr. Morgenthau, Mr. Berle, Mr. Breckinridge Long, Mr. Taft, Mr. George Warren, Robert Pell, my alternate appointed with your approval last autumn.

I explained the scope of the Intergovernmental Committee directive, its office in London, its distinguished membership of nations represented by Ambassadors and Ministers. I outlined the recent expansion of its directive to assume administrative relief functions, the provision of funds for relief, one half by our Government through your generous offices, and one half by the British, arranged by you with the Prime Minister, as well as the agreed arrangement for relief with Mr. Lehman's organization. It was hoped that other nations might also contribute to this fund as they have to the expenses of the London office.

Inasmuch as you founded the Intergovernmental Committee and thirty-six nations are members, it seems desirable for reasons of international good will and particularly as questions have been raised in many quarters, to define the relationship and the future scope of the War Refugee Board and of the Intergovernmental Committee.

I therefore

I therefore made two concrete suggestions:

I. That Mr. Pehle and Mr. Pell prepare a brief statement of the scope of the work, having in mind the greatest possibilities of success in relieving the unfortunate victims of Nazi terror, and of the part the Intergovernmental Committee is hereafter to play, if any, therein.

II. That Mr. Pehle go to London to clear up the uncertainties with the British Foreign Office and the Intergovernmental Committee.

The British for some time have desired a full plenary session of the Intergovernmental Committee, and an immediate question has been put to Mr. Eden in the House of Commons for an explanation of the purpose of the "American War Refugee Board" and the resulting status of the Intergovernmental Committee. A number of Governments have also sought to retire from the Intergovernmental Committee on the theory that the U.S.A. have taken over the refugee problem.

By following I and II above the situation can in my mind be clarified.

Others present at the meeting raised subsidiary questions which have a bearing upon publicity and foreign relations, but these in my opinion can be solved without difficulty in the regular conduct of inter-Departmental routine.

Myron C. Taylor

March 17, 1944

My dear Mr. Secretary,

Confidentially and for your personal information I am sending you herewith copies of memoranda and correspondence between the President and myself. These include the following:

1. A plan of March 17, 1943 which I prepared after the outline for the Ottawa Conference had been made public.
2. A plan which I drafted after the Bermuda Conference which, with the approval of the Department, I discussed with Lord Halifax.
3. A memorandum of May 23 to Secretary Hull and Mr. Long.
- 4, 5, 6, 7. Four letters between the President and myself being dated July 7, 13, 14, and 28.
8. A memorandum to Mr. Welles who had been away on a holiday, dated July 23, 1943.
9. Extracts from a memorandum of August 11 to the President.

This will give you a bit of history as to the scope of the directive of the Intergovernmental Committee.

Sincerely yours,

Myron C. Taylor

Enclosures:

As stated.

The Honorable
The Secretary of the Treasury.

1.

Probably private conversations with Mr. Eden and/or other British representatives can attain the same result as a public well advertised conference which must not fail.

Either or both Britain and ourselves must:-

- I. Permit the refugees to enter some part of the Nation's territory.
- II. Pay the cost of (a) transportation to the place of temporary refuge-
(b) the cost of maintenance while there.
- III. Guarantee to find place of permanent settlement, pay the cost of transportation to it; and the cost of maintenance until occupation has been found for the refugees.
- IV. This whole problem ties up, at least as precedent, with post war migration and settlement.
- V. Assistant Secretary Berle has taken over that field and I think he should initiate action with the consent of the Secretary and under the advice of the Under Secretary at once.
- VI. The immediate question is what have we to offer.
 - (a) Place of temporary settlement
 - (b) Cost
 - (c) Commitment regarding places of permanent settlement
- VII. What similarly have the British to offer.

(MT 3/17/43
re Ottawa conference)

- I. Agreement between Britain and U.S.A. on place of temporary refuge.
- II. Agreement to bear expense jointly.
- III. Meeting of Intergovernmental Executive Committee in London to
 - 1. Appoint a full time Vice Director (American) ?
 - 2. Appoint a full time Secretary (?)
- IV. Agreement that after arrival at place of temporary refuge, International Relief Organization (Lehman) will maintain refugees until end of war when they may
 - A. Return to their homes
 - B. Be transferred to places of permanent residence.

British and American Embassies or Legations in the countries concerned would delegate each a representative to carry out the plans for transit and reception of refugees.

With these agreements the Director's Office in London may contact all countries represented upon the Intergovernmental Committee to secure

- A. Offers to accept refugees
- B. Contributions to the fund for support of the office
- C. Contributions to the funds for transit of refugees and their maintenance in places of temporary refuge.

Under these conditions no meeting of full Intergovernmental Committee would be necessary at this time.

Any change of authority by Intergovernmental Committee enlarging scope to include all refugees can be accomplished without Intergovernmental Committee full meeting by letters to be secured from representatives of government members in London.

May 23, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY AND MR. LONG
FROM MR. MYRON TAYLOR

Assuming that the President and the Prime Minister reach a definite agreement to provide funds on the basis of equal contribution by Britain and the United States to transport refugee groups to places of temporary refuge and that a place or places of temporary refuge be agreed upon between them, the following considerations would seem to suggest themselves:

First. The structure of the Intergovernmental Committee already conforms to the suggested changes proposed by the British Government with the exception that a full-time paid director and a paid vice-director and secretary are provided for instead of a full-time paid chairman of a new management committee with a director and secretary. To my mind, the change of titles is unnecessary and unimportant.

Second. The British note announces continuance of Lord Winterton as Chairman of the Committee and Sir Herbert Emerson as Director. Mr. Robert Pell was formerly Vice Director. He is not now a candidate for reappointment.

The

Memorandum for the Secretary and Mr. Long
In regard to the proposed changes in the structure of the Intergovernmental Committee
I. Proposed changes in the structure of the Intergovernmental Committee
II. Proposed changes in the structure of the Intergovernmental Committee
III. Proposed changes in the structure of the Intergovernmental Committee
IV. Proposed changes in the structure of the Intergovernmental Committee
V. Proposed changes in the structure of the Intergovernmental Committee

The United States should, therefore, name a Director and a Secretary perhaps from one of the smaller countries should be appointed at London. The real decisions in all vital matters must continue to be made by the British and American governments.

Third. Rather than adopt the proposal of the Bermuda Conference and expand the activities of the Intergovernmental Committee into the field of transit arrangements and maintenance, it seems to me that this service can best be performed by the staff of the British and American Embassies in the particular countries concerned. Each could designate a representative to work in concert in these important local matters and funds on the basis of equal contribution would be handled through such Ambassadors.

Fourth. The International Relief Organization with the aid of the Army could prepare the places of temporary refuge and the food and necessities of life on an army basis.

Fifth. The British and the Executive Committee of the Intergovernmental Committee with Ambassador Winant and Mr. Eden leading could meet in London with such of the European and Australian Governments as are represented on the Committee to seek contribution to funds and pledges to accept numbers of refugees. Similarly, the Secretary of State, Under Secretary, Assistant Secretary Long and the American representative on the Intergovernmental Committee would meet at the State Department with the Ambassadors of the countries of the Western Hemisphere to propose con-

contribution

tribution and to seek places of refuge. These procedures if successful would form the basis for a later Intergovernmental Committee meeting if it were then considered necessary for publicity or other reasons. This plan simplifies procedures while using in a direct way all the factors the more elaborate and slower method of an Intergovernmental meeting as the first step. Such a meeting under this plan becomes the last step and avoids any danger of failure. In substance the President and the Prime Minister have the sole power to make these basic decisions and once made we can simplify procedures by using our joint diplomatic offices to make effective the matter of transit and then Army and Relief Organization would set up and conduct all affairs relating to the places of temporary refuge. For the Intergovernmental Committee to carry on either of these activities would mean creating a large organization, would lead to unnecessary delay and such actual duplication.

MTaylor:LEY

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 7, 1943

My dear Myron:

You started the work of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees at Evian in 1938 and have been my principal reliance in all of its activities since. It is about to enter a more active phase in connection with the refugee problem created by the enemy powers. I know you are heavily engaged in the postwar studies and other duties here and to an extent which might justify your desire to withdraw from the work of the Intergovernmental Committee, but your long experience with it and understanding of its problems constitute the predicate of my real desire that you continue that work.

You need not necessarily devote your personal time and energy to attending meetings. You could designate an alternate and could in fact name the Vice Director of Operations under the revised plan. This person could report to you through the State Department so that you could be generally advised of the movements and developments of the work carried out by the Executive Committee, and I am sure that your continuing identity with the work would be particularly welcome to the groups directly interested in it and would likewise assist greatly in the successful completion of its labors.

So I am asking you to dismiss any thoughts in conflict with this and to continue to give it the benefit of your active service and guidance.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

The Honorable
Myron C. Taylor,
71 Broadway,
New York, New York.

C
O
P
Y71 Broadway
New York

July 13, 1943

My dear Mr. President,

Responding to your favor of July 7th in respect to the work of the Intergovernmental Committee on Political Refugees, I would like to make my position a bit more clear to you than it perhaps now is.

My first concern at this time is to assist definitely as your personal representative to His Holiness Pope Pius XII in the accomplishment of a wise and constructive result of our long labors in achieving peace with Italy.

My second desire is to contribute in a concrete way to the development of the principal U.S.A. post-war policies to aid you in guiding the ultimate negotiations for peace in this war-disturbed world.

Now in regard to the Intergovernmental Committee. I have not been in harmony with much that has taken place, particularly in the recent past, but, even so, I have endeavored through the Secretary, and more particularly through Mr. Breckinridge Long and to some extent with Mr. Welles, to bring to your attention the essentials that must be agreed upon between Mr. Churchill and yourself, lacking which neither conferences nor any sort of successful action could or can be undertaken.

I believe there is before you at this moment a telegram which, if it contains the essential principles of the recent program (copy attached) which I submitted to the Secretary and Mr. Long and later to Lord Halifax, will enable the Director's Office of the Intergovernmental Committee in London to be reinforced and authorized, as well as financed, to do something definite to help those unfortunate refugees who are scattered along the Mediterranean, so that they may be taken to some place of temporary refuge and later be able to return to their homes or transported to agreed places of permanent residence. I would like to see the completed telegram, however, before it is sent.

Your wish as expressed in your letter in regard to my further activities will of course be heeded to the fullest extent of my ability.

Very sincerely yours,

MYRON C. TAYLOR.

The President.

C
O
P
Y71 Broadway
New York

July 14, 1943

Dear Mr. President:

Referring to the letter regarding the Intergovernmental Committee, I think that it would greatly forward the work if I did in fact designate Mr. Robert Pell, who has been associated with me in this work from the beginning, as my alternate.

We are casting about for a suitable Vice Director of Operations in London under the revised plan with which you are familiar. I hope shortly to have a name that will appeal to your judgment. This plan will enable both the Department and myself through Mr. Pell, who is a departmental official, to keep in touch with the details of the situation without too great difficulty.

I believe it would be of first importance if you would write me a letter approving the appointment of Mr. Pell as my alternate and send a copy of that letter to the State Department in order to make perfectly clear Mr. Pell's relationship and authority.

With these steps taken I see no reason why the work cannot go forward if the revised plan in its other aspects is authorized by yourself.

Sincerely yours,

MYRON C. TAYLOR.

The President,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

C
O
P
YTHE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 28, 1943

My dear Myron:

I have your letters of July 13 and 14. I am happy to have your acceptance of the request conveyed by my letter of July 7 that you continue to give the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees the benefit of your active service and guidance.

I am glad to give my approval of your designation of Mr. Robert Pell of the Department of State to act as your alternate here in your work on the Intergovernmental Committee.

I am sending this letter to you through the Department of State so that that Department may be informed, as you request, that Mr. Pell is to act as your alternate as indicated above.

Very sincerely yours,

(SD.) FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

The Honorable

Myron C. Taylor,

Care of the Department of State.

July 23, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. WELLES:

Assuming that you have not been fully informed in relation to the recent action regarding the Intergovernmental Committee I am sending you this memorandum which will bring you up to date and at the same time has nothing in it that will cause you any real concern.

The President approved the plan, as did the Secretary and Mr. Long, the synopsis of which I then gave Lord Halifax (copy attached). His confirmation came through the Foreign Office to the Department as did a message from the Prime Minister to the President. The necessary authorizations have been given, and the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Intergovernmental Committee, Mr. Winant acting in my stead, will occur on August 3.

I am attaching a memorandum that describes the relationship between the Intergovernmental Committee and the International Relief Organization (Governor Lehman) which I dictated after a discussion with him today. I approached James McDonald to accept the Vice Directorship but he was not able to accept. I had already approached Robert Pell with the same result. I then approached Mr. George Warren who found himself so entrenched in the Lehman organization that he could not accept. After considerable investigation we found Patrick Murphy Malin who had been associated with migration problems and who is presently part of the Lehman organization, and after interviewing him and discussing his qualifications with others I was pleased to find that he would make himself available for this service. Governor Lehman was reluctant to release him but after a personal talk he acquiesced.

I introduced

I introduced Mr. Malin to the Secretary and to Dr. Bowman who had a meeting with him and members of the Territorial Committee who have studied Palestine particularly and many other countries generally as the situs of refugee colonies. Dr. Berle, as Chairman of the Economic Committee on Migration and Settlement, was also good enough, upon my introduction, to meet Mr. Malin to discuss the subject. Mr. Malin is planning to leave for London early in August. His salary will be ten thousand dollars. We have indicated that we would be agreeable to Sir Herbert Emerson, the Director, having a salary of twelve thousand dollars. Mr. Malin is forty years of age, very energetic, knows Europe thoroughly, and is somewhat of a linguist. I believe this is a good appointment.

I had anticipated retiring from the Intergovernmental Committee once these plans were completed and was surprised to receive the attached letter from the President. I also attach my reply. The President has acted upon the suggestion to appoint Mr. Pell as my alternate. The Secretary in the Director's office in London will be appointed by the Executive Committee at their meeting in August and our suggestion is that he be from one of the other countries, particularly Holland or Brazil. All of those countries, including France and the Argentine, and Lord Winterton and myself, have heretofore been members of the Executive Committee. Under this plan these conditions, except perhaps France, will continue for the present.

It would seem that for the first time we have a commitment of Governmental financing and a definite commitment regarding at least one place of temporary refuge-North Africa. I believe that ultimately it may develop that questions of migration and settlement and the activities of the Intergovernmental Committee will merge into the latter. This single agency aimed at the discovery of places of temporary and permanent residence, tied with the international relief organization to carry on the work of relief in the places of temporary residence, forms a suitable and adequate plan for organization both during and after the war to deal with the whole problem of refugees and of migration and settlement, as well as relief in that general field.

Myron C. Taylor

MCT:REB

Saranac, N. Y.
August 11, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT
FROM MYRON TAYLOR
(Dictated over the phone to Miss Burrows
for Miss Tully at the White House)

.....
Intergovernmental Committee: Following our correspondence I sought an American Vice Director for the London office, selecting Patrick Murphy Malin, who has had experience in migration and settlement work. He is about forty years of age, in a position to give full time, and able to travel where needed. He was elected by the Executive Committee last week and left for London where he will function under Sir Herbert Emerson, Director.

I am considering a trip to London early in September to meet with the Executive Committee. I also have it in mind to visit Spain to explore the possibility of arranging for the continued temporary residence of about seven thousand refugees now there, rather than to move them to a tent camp in Algiers or elsewhere. My preoccupation is that if the camp proved to be in any way unsatisfactory the charge would be made that it was a concentration camp operated by the Allies and in some respect no better than the Germans. Besides, it would be much cheaper to provide for maintenance in Spain, Portugal or wherever they may be, if in neutral countries. The instability of the Franco regime might prove to be a reason against this plan. It needs careful consideration.

I would like your approval of these suggestions.

MYRON TAYLOR.

March 17, 1944

My dear Mr. Secretary:

The suggestions that I would now make in regard to the various refugee agencies are as follows:

1. The suggestion which I made to the Executive Director of the War Refugee Board - Mr. Pehle, that he should undertake to define in a statement the proposed relationship between the War Refugee Board and the Intergovernmental Committee is in accord with my recent memorandum to the President.
2. My second suggestion that Mr. Pehle go to London to discuss plans for the coordination of activities of the Intergovernmental Committee and the War Refugee Board, can very well be modified by inviting Sir Herbert Emerson, the Director (British) and Mr. Patrick Malin, the Vice Director (American) to come to Washington at the earliest moment to discuss the relationship between the two organizations and to bring about collaboration and to promote action. This invitation has been given by cable today.
3. I believe before their arrival there should be a meeting of the President's Advisory Committee, before whom Mr. Pehle should appear and discuss with them at least in a general way the plans of the War Refugee Board.
4. I would suggest that in meeting in Washington with yourself, Sir Herbert Emerson, Mr. Malin, Mr. Pehle, and others that during the week devoted to this activity Governor Lehman should be present in order that the relationship between UNRRA and the other committees should be more clearly defined.

I have no other suggestion to offer at the moment.

Very sincerely yours,

Myron C. Taylor

The Honorable
The Secretary of the Treasury.

March 18 1944

My dear Mr. Secretary:

In addition to the material which I sent you under cover of my letter of March 17 concerning refugees, I would call your attention to the attached telegram of March 2 from London which has recently been received in the Department.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) MYRON C. TAYLOR.

The Honorable
The Secretary of the Treasury.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: London
DATE: March 2 1944
NUMBER: 1711

House Commons sitting in committee yesterday debated Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees 2 1/2 hours and voted supplementary sum requested by Government. Attendance was small about 30 members. Critics generally upheld IGC but favored supplementing by a body like War Refugee Board with full time executive director. Richard Law spoke for Government and referring to necessity for international cooperation through IGC continued: There are some matters which can be handled far better by an Inter-Governmental body of this kind than by any particular Government but that does not at all rule out the necessity that as well as international action there has to be national action in these matters. For that reason His Majesty's Government welcomed most heartily the institution of the War Refugee Board in the United States and we shall be willing and indeed anxious to give that War Refugee Board as a part of the United States Administration our very warmest support and sympathy. We are working on all these matters in the closest relations with the United States Administration. I do not know whether it is generally known among honorable members that we have recently sent instructions to every one of our Missions abroad likely to be involved in refugee matters that they should seek out and collaborate with their American opposite numbers on refugee matters to the fullest extent in their power. "I do not think that honorable members who have raised the question of the Refugee Board quite realize the constitutional difference between this country and the United States. Under our system of ministerial responsibility it would in fact be impossible for us to institute an independent body which would control ministers and heads of other departments outside: in fact there is not the same need for such a body in this country. There is already a cabinet committee concerned with these matters and that cabinet committee has at its disposal an administrative staff in the form of the Refugee Department of the Foreign Office. So we really have the substance of what the President of the United States has just instituted in the shape of the War Refugee Board. For constitutional reasons I do not see how we could imitate the structure of that board and for practical reasons I cannot see that we should gain any advantage from imitating it." "I can assure the committee that His Majesty's Government are prepared to do everything they possibly can to find a solution of this problem in cooperation with other nations where that is necessary and individually as a Government where that is possible."

Forwarding airmail report.

WINANT.

LETTERS WARDEN
Home Contents
1944
RECEIVED
MAY 10 1944
RECEIVED
MAY 10 1944
RECEIVED
MAY 10 1944

COPY

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON

March 18 1944

My dear Mr. Taylor:

The suggestions which you have made in your letter of March 17 concerning the relationship between the War Refugee Board and other agencies concerned with refugee problems are greatly appreciated.

I have discussed these suggestions with Mr. Pehle and they are entirely agreeable to us.

As I told you on Thursday, Mr. Pehle will keep in touch with you concerning the activities of the War Refugee Board, and any suggestions that you may have from time to time concerning the work of the Board will be most welcome.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) H. MORGENTHAU, JR.

The Honorable
Myron C. Taylor,
Washington, D. C.

REPLAST SENT TO HARRISON'S UNIT
MORNING

4 P O O

C
O
P
Y

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON

March 18 1944

My dear Mr. Taylor:

Thank you very much for the documents
forwarded to me with your letter of March 17.

The information which you have furnished
me concerning the efforts which you have made
to make the refugee program a real success has
given me a much clearer picture of the problems
with which the War Refugee Board will be faced
in trying to carry out its program.

We will need all the help that you can give
us.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) H. MORGENTHAU, JR.

The Honorable
Myron C. Taylor,
Washington, D. C.

*Refugees -
file
in Headquarters*

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE
ON REFUGEES
HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394.

15th September, 1944.

With the Compliments
of the
Resident Representative.

Herewith attached copy of telegram sent to London
regarding the proposal to extend Provisional Political
Protection to all Jews in Axis hands.

Mr. Myron T aylor,
American Ambassador to the Vatican.

THEIR GOVERNMENTAL OBLIGATIONS
ON REFUGEES,
II. ACQUISITION AND PROTECTION OF REFUGEE STATUS
ART. 25A.

15th September, 1944.

MEMORANDUM: 1008/25.
SUBJECT: Incident Representative,
Inter Governmental Committee on Refugees.
TO : Executive Councilmember, H.C., A.C.P.
Mr. Byron Taylor, Assistant Ambassador to the Vatican,
Mr. L. Adams, Mr. George Boyd Representative.

Memorandum for information based on a telegram sent to-day from myself
to I.C.P.C., London, through British High Commissioner to the Foreign Office.

Following for Mr. Herbert Morrison Inter Governmental
Committee on Refugees from Netherlands-East.

Belgian telegram No. 15.

Most urgent. Subject: Proposal to extend provisional
refugee protection to all Jews in Axis lands.

Proposal is that a solemn joint announcement would be
made by President Roosevelt and Premier Churchill to Germany
and all satellite powers.

It would declare all Jews and others in Axis lands
already denationalized under racial laws, and/or stateless,
to be under provisional protection of the United States and
Great Britain until the conclusion of hostilities (or the
signature of peace).

2. It would demand for this category the treatment accorded
to all other national civils in internment in enemy occupied
countries with full privileges.

3. It would then declare that henceforth any harm done to
these protected persons would be deemed as a State crime
committed against Great Britain and U.S.A., apart from the
personal guilt of individuals.

4. Finally there would be reported broadcasts and lectures
on the lines of President Roosevelt's statement of 24 March.

5. Psychological impact. As the certainty of our early
victory is now spreading throughout Europe, new rewards for
our purposes would arise everywhere.

6. Legal aspect. In Italy decree of November 1943
denationalized Italian Jews and declared them to be enemy subjects.
Then Premier Churchill offered British citizenship to the
Jews in June 1940 most of whom was already in the hands of
Germany. Provision therefore can be declared even if it
cannot be immediately effective.

This provisional protection, until annulment or peace,
would place no added obligations on the receiving countries other
than those.

7. The factor. I need not point out the urgency during
this last crucial period when the Axis might strike in a
final surge.

If proposal has now single value, it is suggested
special effort be attempted to place it before President and
Premier while still together at Quebec.

8. This telegram is sent after considerable consultation
with representatives New Refugee Board who has telegraphed
Washington in similar sense.

1945

1945

**INTER GOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE
ON REFUGEES,
HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394.**

16th January, 1945.

Dear Mr. Myron Taylor,

I send you the Polish Memorandum based on notes given me by a Polish Officer who had spent four and a half years in German Concentration Camps.

He is convinced that the Allies can do more to render less dangerous the plight of the many millions of United Nations nationals in German held territory.

These millions, together with the remnant of half a million Jews, can best be described as hostages.

Their treatment and their fate depend on the mood of the increasingly desperate Germans.

A proposal I made in London in mid-November through the Inter Governmental Committee on Refugees, which went also to the American Embassy for the War Refugee Board, was the creation of a joint Special Administrative Unit to assist "internees", and to concentrate on every aspect of help that can be devised for them.

The Psychological Warfare Executive deals with all aspects of Propaganda.

A short-term specialized high-level Unit for the express case of these hostages in Axis hands is required.

Its job would be to "condition" by propaganda a percentage of Germans into willingness, through self-interest, to aid in warding off brutal treatment from these hostages.

The problem concerns our own people; is of immense magnitude; is of the utmost urgency - for it ceases automatically with the downfall of the Axis; and Germany's outspokenness regarding her possible defeat makes the present the ideal psychological moment for intensive action.

I gather several of the smaller nations who are still bearing the brunt of Nazi terrorism would welcome the creation of this Unit.

I attach a very brief Note summarizing the outline of this proposed body.

When in London I made some slight, but inadequate, headway with the
idea/

Original to
Mr. Myron Taylor
Jan. 20/45

Guides...
I need...
Date: W. E. ...

THE
INSTRUCTIONS
THE GOVERNMENT OF

idea. I learnt by experience, however, that it could only be put into effect if instructions came from the highest quarters.

If you find the proposal in regard to these hostages sound, I commit it to you for any action you will take on their behalf.

Yours very sincerely,

C.E. HEAHOOTE-SMITH,
R.R., I.G.C.R.

LONDON, 29th December, 1944.

POLISH MEMORANDUM.

FURTHER PROTECTIVE MEASURES FOR THREATENED INTERNEES AND OTHERS
IN AXIS HANDS.

A Polish Officer, connected with several of the leading families of Poland, and in close touch with the Polish ^{Embassy} Minister in London, who escaped from German hands on the 29th August 1944, after four and a half years in some dozen different interment Concentration Camps, and finally in an S.S. War-Brigade, is convinced that the United Nations could take further useful steps on behalf of the Allied internees in German power. In his opinion the suggested steps would not endanger those whom it is intended to assist. This risk has been thoroughly weighed by this Polish Officer, who is exceptionally objective and level-headed.

He has various relatives still held in German camps, and is fully alive to the danger of measures that would be provocative or arouse the suspicions of the Axis authorities.

He has been in camps where the grossest atrocities were committed; he has been on speaking, sometimes on quasi-friendly, terms with certain of the S.S. Guards; he has had an uniquely wide experience, and he speaks with the bitter knowledge that his own race, more than any other now, would suffer if there were to be an error in the strategy of the further protective measures.

As these indicate a somewhat new line of approach, and as the goal is the decrease of ill-treatment of the "internees", and as to the one and a half to two million internees can be added the eleven to thirteen million odd forced and voluntary United Nations' workers, the matter is clearly of moment; let alone our Prisoners of War, who enjoy the protection ^{of} the 1929 Geneva Convention aimed at effecting.

The Polish Officer is ready to be privately interrogated, but does not

wish/

wish his name to be utilized owing to his relatives being in the German grip.

Herewith the plan in brief.

Without in the faintest degree invalidating the general terms of unconditional surrender, it would be made clear that individuals who could substantiate that their record was one of indisputable helpfulness, would receive appropriate treatment.

Leaflets for (a) the Gestapo and S.S.; (b) German Women; (c) The Army. (a) Leaflets would be repeatedly dropped around Concentration Camps. They would state:-

The names of officers and men of the S.S. guarding these Concentration Camps are all being collected; many are already known.

All guilty of crimes will, as has often been publicly stated, suffer extreme penalties as war criminals.

Those who will receive different treatment will be those who can produce statements signed by the prisoners that they were treated in a decent, humane way; but only the signature of an ex-internee who is alive and capable of being a witness after the war will be considered.

(b) Similar leaflets should be addressed to the wives and mothers - the women of Germany - warning them that it is in their highest interest that their husbands, etc., should not be branded as war criminals.

Reminders of the Majdanek finds, and the lists (with names) of war criminals already punished by the Russians would heighten the effect.

The facts should be as telling as possible.

(c) Then, too, another type of pamphlet would be necessary for the Army - the Wehrmacht, the Landsturm and the Volksturm.

As there is intense antagonism between the regular forces and the S.S. and Gestapo, here "moralising" as well as facts would be of advantage.

"Germany was respected in many quarters before this war. Now the S.S. and Gestapo have spoilt her reputation throughout the whole world. Her massacres of helpless civilians (give details); her concentration camps with their record of fiendish brutality; all have tarnished Germany's name and made her an outcast among civilized races.

Will you, the Regular Army of Germany, tolerate this and participate, as you have been made to do, in the continued transport for the massacre of helpless men, women and children?"

Points to avoid in these leaflets.

1. Encouraging Internees and Foreigners to open rebellion.
2. Encouraging soldiers or S.S. to mutiny.
3. Offending the fanatical patriotism of the Germans, as a whole, as distinct from the S.S. or Gestapo.
4. Threatening Germany as a State - or painting gloomy pictures of the fate awaiting Germany, as distinct from individual war criminals.

NOTE: One of Goebbels's chief weapons to spur on the flagging Hunns was huge placards on the walls depicting the fate awaiting them with captions such as "see what will happen to us if we do not win".

APPENDIX

Emphasis Laid by Polish Officer on Special Aspects of Problem.

1. Composition of the S.S.

Part of the S.S. is definitely amenable to propaganda. At Neuengamme Concentration Camp (Hamburg) of 365 S.S. Guards only 45 to 50 were pure Germans; about 50-60 were tough Ukrainians (hated by all), and the remainder were *Volksdeutsche* - men of former German origin brought in from the Balkans, including Croatia, the Baltic States, Russia, Hungary, Poland and elsewhere - many of whom see no future for themselves anywhere - and who fear for their families left behind.

Due to shortage of man-power, similar dilution among the S.S. exists in most camps.

2. Danger of "internees" during last week(s) of the War.

A conversation with some S.S. men revealed that there is a belief the German authorities might perpetrate unprecedented massacres during the final days of the war.

In the word "internees" are included Foreign Workers - forced and voluntary. Even regulars of the Allied Forces have been murdered in Belgium recently, despite the 1929 Convention.

This makes it the more necessary to "soften" all those who can be made amenable to help in lessening harsh treatment.

3. Feasibility of working on the motive of self-interest.

Hitherto Allied propaganda has particularly used the weapon of threats, stressing the penalties awaiting war criminals.

Clearly it will continue thus in communications addressed to Germany as a whole.

Here there is an offer of some hope to S.S. and other wall-doers which should bring in some percentage of fruitful results.

It has been argued that the offer of such hope is detrimental to our prosecution of the war.

Should the effort to secure a degree of clemency for United Nations victims in Germany hands be not pursued, if it involved some degree of clemency later on to wall-doers among the enemy?

The Polish Officer, speaking as one of the millions who had had experience of the unparalleled brutality of the Nazis, did not doubt of the reply.

THREATENED INTERNEES AND SLAVE WORKERS IN NAZI HANDS.

Creation of a Special Administrative Internees' Protection Unit.

Protection Unit.

Internees' Protection Unit. 1. A Special Allied Administrative Internees' Protection Unit would be created immediately.

N.B. "Internees" is used to cover all threatened civilians, including workers, Jews - and if threatened - Prisoners of War also.

Purpose. 2. To concentrate on re-studying, devising and applying every measure that can avert the possible fate and mitigate the plight of internees.

Composition. 3. Experts in P.W.B. activities, including escapees from Nazi Camps and others representing the Allies who are the principal victims of Nazi terrorism.

Standing of the I.P. Unit. 4. To be on a very high level to enable it to execute its programme rapidly.

Programme. 5. A campaign, partly on the ideas outlined in the Polish Memorandum, by leaflets, radio and agents, among S.S. Camp guards and Workers' guards, among German families, and in the Armies.

Methods would be those of persuasion, playing on self-interest.

Purpose - to convince that humane treatment of internees will pay and to show how best this can be done effectively.

16th January, 1945.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS

MARCH 15, 1945
No. 236

The appointment by President Roosevelt of Earl G. Harrison of Philadelphia to succeed the Honorable Myron C. Taylor as representative of this Government on the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees was announced by the Department of State today. Mr. Taylor represented this Government at the Evian Conference in 1938 at which time the Committee was formed and he served as Vice Chairman of the Committee until his resignation in May 1944. In the intervening period Ambassador John G. Winant has represented this Government on the Committee.

Mr. Earl Harrison, formerly Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization of the Department of Justice, is expected to proceed to London immediately to confer with officials of the Intergovernmental Committee with respect to the Committee's plans to care for the racial, religious and political refugees who cannot return to their homes. The caring for and repatriation of displaced persons who can be repatriated to their homes is one of UNRRA's functions. Increasing numbers of racial, religious and political refugees are now being liberated by the Allied armies and the number to be cared for by the Committee may eventually exceed one million.

The membership of the Intergovernmental Committee now includes thirty-six governments. The representatives of Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovak Republic, France, Great Britain, Mexico, Netherlands, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America constitute an enlarged Executive Committee.

* * *

*3/17 Copy to
Mr. Taylor's office
+ Mr. Harrison's office 3/16
+ copy Phil Board
3/16*

HARRISON NAMED TO REFUGEE POST

Former Immigration Commissioner Succeeds
Myron C. Taylor

WASHINGTON, March 15—Earl G. Harrison, of Philadelphia, was appointed by President Roosevelt today as United States representative to the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees. He succeeds Myron C. Taylor.

Harrison, former U. S. Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, will proceed to London immediately to confer with officials of the committee on plans to care for racial, religious and political refugees who cannot return to their homes.

Repatriation and care of persons rooted from their homelands by the war is a function of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. It is expected that, because of the rapid liberation of European countries by Allied armies, the

number of refugees who must be aided by the committee eventually will exceed 1,000,000.

Taylor was vice chairman of the committee from the time of its formation in 1938 until his resignation in May, 1944. Since then Ambassador John G. Winant has represented the U. S.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

March 16, 1945.

Refugees

3/17 amw

My dear Mr. Fitch:

I have delayed answering your letters of February 19 and 21, 1945, expecting that there might be an announcement on the matter daily.

I am pleased now to enclose a copy of the press release issued yesterday in connection with Mr. Harrison's appointment, which I hope will prove satisfactory to Mr. Taylor. As far as I can determine at this writing only the Philadelphia papers carried the item and I am enclosing a clipping from the Philadelphia Record of March 16, 1945.

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

George L. Warren

George L. Warren
Adviser on Refugees and
Displaced Persons.

Mr. W. C. Fitch
Secretary to Mr. Myron Taylor,
71 Broadway,
New York, New York.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS

MARCH 15, 1945
No. 236

The appointment by President Roosevelt of Earl G. Harrison of Philadelphia to succeed the Honorable Myron C. Taylor as representative of this Government on the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees was announced by the Department of State today. Mr. Taylor represented this Government at the Evian Conference in 1938 at which time the Committee was formed and he served as Vice Chairman of the Committee until his resignation in May 1944. In the intervening period Ambassador John G. Winant has represented this Government on the Committee.

Mr. Earl Harrison, formerly Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization of the Department of Justice, is expected to proceed to London immediately to confer with officials of the Intergovernmental Committee with respect to the Committee's plans to care for the racial, religious and political refugees who cannot return to their homes. The caring for and repatriation of displaced persons who can be repatriated to their homes is one of UNRRA's functions. Increasing numbers of racial, religious and political refugees are now being liberated by the Allied armies and the number to be cared for by the Committee may eventually exceed one million.

The membership of the Intergovernmental Committee now includes thirty-six governments. The representatives of Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovak Republic, France, Great Britain, Mexico, Netherlands, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America constitute an enlarged Executive Committee.

* * *

NEW YORK TIMES
March 16 1945

E. G. HARRISON APPOINTED

**Named by Roosevelt to Aid
European Refugees**

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, March 15—Earl G. Harrison of Philadelphia, former Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, was appointed today by President Roosevelt as the representative of the United States on the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees.

Myron C. Taylor, the President's personal representative at the Vatican, served as vice chairman of the committee until his resignation last May. Since then Ambassador John G. Winant in London has represented this Government on the committee.

Mr. Harrison will proceed to London immediately to confer with officials of the committee with respect to its plans for caring for the racial, religious and political refugees who cannot return to their homes.

With increasing numbers of refugees being liberated by the Allied armies, it is estimated that the number to be cared for by the committee may eventually exceed 1,000,000. Thirty-six countries are members of the committee.

1946

Telephone : GRO. 4636-7-8-9.

Telegraphic Address :
INCOMREF AUDLEY LONDON (Inland Telegrams)
INCOMREF LONDON (Overseas Telegrams)

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON REFUGEES.

Our Ref. :

Your Ref. :

19, HILL STREET,
LONDON, W.1.

My dear Myron.

27th March, 1946.

It was very nice of you to remember me and to send me the Wartime Mission in Spain, which I received a few days ago. I did not write at once because I wished to read it first. I have greatly enjoyed it. I was very pleased to see the value which Ambassador Hayes attached to your visit to Madrid in the autumn of 1942, when you had a long talk with Franco. I well remember seeing you on your way back in London, but did not then realise what great results your mission had achieved. After reading the book I can understand why the American and British Governments are not as anxious as France and others to interfere drastically in the internal affairs of Spain.

I see from a recent notice in the press that the President is not allowing you much rest, and that you are returning as Special Representative to the Vatican. I expect you yourself would prefer a quiet life, which you certainly deserve. *

Refugee affairs are again in the melting pot. I hope that

The Honourable Myron C. Taylor,
71, Broadway,
New York.

the Special Enquiry Committee of the Economic and Social Council will come to right decisions, by which I mean decisions that will be of real help to the refugees. I am attending the sessions of the Committee in a consultative capacity and hope that political issues will not obscure the real facts. Unfortunately, as you no doubt know, the American and British Governments have not been walking step to step of late, and I seem to spend a good deal of my time in tussles with the Foreign Office, which has been difficult. //

With every good wish to Mrs. Myron and yourself,

J. H. Murray.
H. H. Murray.

The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee
270 Madison Avenue
New York 16, N. Y.

RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

May 2, 1946

JEWISH POPULATION IN EUROPE
Fourth Revised Edition

The following table on Jewish population in Europe is based on estimates of varying degrees of accuracy. The figures for 1939 are based on the latest census of the respective countries, modified by estimates of changes that occurred between the census years and 1939. As to the figures for 1946, these are based on available data from overseas sources (estimates or registration made by local official agencies) and are subject to continuous revision in the light of new information.

COUNTRY	JEWISH POPULATION	
	1939	1946
Albania	200	300
Austria	60,000	
Displaced Persons in U.S., British, French and Russia zones	11,000	
Others	5,000	16,000
Belgium	100,000	30,000
Bulgaria	50,000	46,500
Czechoslovakia	360,000	55,000 ¹
Denmark	7,000	5,500
England	340,000	350,000
Estonia (U.S.S.R.)	5,000	500
Finland	2,000	1,800
France	320,000	180,000 ²

COUNTRY	JEWISH POPULATION	
	<u>1939</u>	<u>1946</u>
Germany	240,000	
Displaced Persons in U.S., British and French zones	73,000 ³	85,000
Others	12,000	
Greece	75,000	10,500
Holland	150,000	30,000
Hungary	403,000 ⁴	200,000
Irish Free State	4,000	4,500
Italy	51,000	
Nationals	30,000	
Displaced Persons and Refugees	22,000	52,000
Latvia (U.S.S.R.)	95,000	12,000
Lithuania (U.S.S.R.)	155,000	20,000
Luxembourg	3,500	500
Norway	3,000	1,000
Poland	3,250,000	86,000 ⁵
Portugal	3,500	4,000
Roumania	850,000	300,000 ⁶
Soviet Union	3,020,000	2,000,000 ⁷
Spain	4,500	3,500
Sweden	7,500	22,000 ⁸
Switzerland	25,000	35,000 ⁹
Turkey	80,000	80,000 ¹⁰
Yugoslavia	75,000	10,500
TOTAL	<u><u>9,739,200</u></u>	<u><u>3,642,100</u></u>

1 Figure in column 1939 refers to the Jewish population within pre-Munich boundaries. Figure for 1946 includes about 11,000 refugees from Ruthenia and Poland.

- 2 Figures refer to European France.
- 3 In addition to the 73,000 Jewish displaced persons in the U.S., British and French Zones of Germany, there is an undetermined number in the Russian Zone.
- 4 These figures refer to Hungary within 1938 frontiers. After 1938, the Jewish population in Hungary increased to 745,000 due to the annexation of Czechoslovak and Roumanian territory and some influx of Jewish refugees from Poland and other Nazi areas.
- 5 The figure for 1946 is based on the systematic enumeration made by the Central Jewish Committee of Poland in January 1946. It must be borne in mind that numbers of Jews are migrating westward, but the losses are largely compensated by the repatriation of 160,000 Polish Jews from Russia which is being carried out.
- 6 The figure for 1939 refers to Greater Roumanis which included Bessarabia, Bucovina and Transylvania. The figure for 1946 refers to the present boundaries, thus excluding Bessarabia, Northern Bucovina and Northern Transylvania. The 1946 figure includes the number repatriated from Soviet territory; this repatriation is still continuing.
- 7 Including Asiatic provinces. The figure for 1946 includes some 200,000 refugees from Poland and other neighboring countries.
- 8 Including 15,000 refugees and displaced persons.
- 9 Including 17,000 refugees and displaced persons.
- 10 Including Asiatic Turkey.

In addition to the total given for 1946 there is an undetermined number of Jewish displaced persons in the Russian zone of Germany. Except for this number and some 250,000 who succeeded in migrating to the United States, Palestine and Latin American countries since the outbreak of the war, the figure for 1946 deducted from that for 1939 gives the number of Jews who died or perished at the hands of the Nazi regime.

Further details on several East-European countries are available in an article entitled "Recent Population Data Regarding the Jews in Europe," obtainable on request from the Research Department.

The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee
270 Madison Avenue
New York 16, N. Y.

RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

May 2, 1946

JEWISH POPULATION IN EUROPE
Fourth Revised Edition

The following table on Jewish population in Europe is based on estimates of varying degrees of accuracy. The figures for 1939 are based on the latest census of the respective countries, modified by estimates of changes that occurred between the census years and 1939. As to the figures for 1946, these are based on available data from overseas sources (estimates or registration made by local official agencies) and are subject to continuous revision in the light of new information.

COUNTRY	JEWISH POPULATION	
	1939	1946
Albania	200	300
Austria	60,000	
Displaced Persons in U.S., British, French and Russia zones	11,000	16,000
Others	5,000	
Belgium	100,000	30,000
Bulgaria	50,000	46,500 ¹
Czechoslovakia	360,000	55,000
Denmark	7,000	5,500
England	340,000	350,000
Estonia (U.S.S.R.)	5,000	500
Finland	2,000	1,800 ²
France	320,000	180,000

COUNTRY	JEWISH POPULATION	
	1939	1946
Germany	240,000	
Displaced Persons in U.S., British and French zones	73,000 ³	85,000
Others	12,000	
Greece	75,000	10,500
Holland	150,000	30,000
Hungary	403,000 ⁴	200,000
Irish Free State	4,000	4,500
Italy	51,000	
Nationals	30,000	
Displaced Persons and Refugees	22,000	52,000
Latvia (U.S.S.R.)	95,000	12,000
Lithuania (U.S.S.R.)	155,000	20,000
Luxembourg	3,500	500
Norway	3,000	1,000 ⁵
Poland	3,250,000	86,000
Portugal	3,500	4,000 ⁶
Roumania	850,000	300,000 ⁷
Soviet Union	3,020,000	2,000,000
Spain	4,500	3,500 ⁸
Sweden	7,500	22,000 ⁹
Switzerland	25,000	35,000 ¹⁰
Turkey	80,000	80,000
Yugoslavia	75,000	10,500
TOTAL	9,739,200	3,642,100

1 Figure in column 1939 refers to the Jewish population within pre-Munich boundaries. Figure for 1946 includes about 11,000 refugees from Ruthenia and Poland.

- 2 Figures refer to European France.
- 3 In addition to the 73,000 Jewish displaced persons in the U.S., British and French Zones of Germany, there is an undetermined number in the Russian Zone.
- 4 These figures refer to Hungary within 1938 frontiers. After 1938, the Jewish population in Hungary increased to 745,000 due to the annexation of Czechoslovak and Roumanian territory and some influx of Jewish refugees from Poland and other Nazi areas.
- 5 The figure for 1946 is based on the systematic enumeration made by the Central Jewish Committee of Poland in January 1946. It must be borne in mind that numbers of Jews are migrating westward, but the losses are largely compensated by the repatriation of 160,000 Polish Jews from Russia which is being carried out.
- 6 The figure for 1939 refers to Greater Roumanis which included Bessarabia, Bucovina and Transylvania. The figure for 1946 refers to the present boundaries, thus excluding Bessarabia, Northern Bucovina and Northern Transylvania. The 1946 figure includes the number repatriated from Soviet territory; this repatriation is still continuing.
- 7 Including Asiatic provinces. The figure for 1946 includes some 200,000 refugees from Poland and other neighboring countries.
- 8 Including 15,000 refugees and displaced persons.
- 9 Including 17,000 refugees and displaced persons.
- 10 Including Asiatic Turkey.

In addition to the total given for 1946 there is an undetermined number of Jewish displaced persons in the Russian zone of Germany. Except for this number and some 250,000 who succeeded in migrating to the United States, Palestine and Latin American countries since the outbreak of the war, the figure for 1946 deducted from that for 1939 gives the number of Jews who died or perished at the hands of the Nazi regime.

Further details on several East-European countries are available in an article entitled "Recent Population Data Regarding the Jews in Europe," obtainable on request from the Research Department.

The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee
270 Madison Avenue
New York 16, N. Y.

RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

May 2, 1946

JEWISH POPULATION IN EUROPE
Fourth Revised Edition

The following table on Jewish population in Europe is based on estimates of varying degrees of accuracy. The figures for 1939 are based on the latest census of the respective countries, modified by estimates of changes that occurred between the census years and 1939. As to the figures for 1946, these are based on available data from overseas sources (estimates or registration made by local official agencies) and are subject to continuous revision in the light of new information.

COUNTRY	JEWISH POPULATION	
	1939	1946
Albania	200	300
Austria	60,000	
Displaced Persons in U.S., British, French and Russia zones	11,000	16,000
Others	5,000	
Belgium	100,000	30,000
Bulgaria	50,000	46,500 ¹
Czechoslovakia	360,000	55,000
Denmark	7,000	5,500
England	340,000	350,000
Estonia (U.S.S.R.)	5,000	500
Finland	2,000	1,800 ²
France	320,000	180,000

How long to
 SAC English
 Use your own

COUNTRY	JEWISH POPULATION	
	<u>1939</u>	<u>1946</u>
Germany	240,000	
Displaced Persons in U.S., British and French zones		73,000 ³
Others		12,000
Greece	75,000	10,500
Holland	150,000	30,000
Hungary	403,000 ⁴	200,000
Irish Free State	4,000	4,500
Italy	51,000	
Nationals		30,000
Displaced Persons and Refugees		22,000
Latvia (U.S.S.R.)	95,000	12,000
Lithuania (U.S.S.R.)	155,000	20,000
Luxembourg	3,500	500
Norway	3,000	1,000
Poland	3,250,000	86,000 ⁵
Portugal	3,500	4,000
Roumania	850,000	300,000 ⁶
Soviet Union	3,020,000	2,000,000 ⁷
Spain	4,500	3,500
Sweden	7,500	22,000 ⁸
Switzerland	25,000	35,000 ⁹
Turkey	80,000	80,000 ¹⁰
Yugoslavia	75,000	10,500
TOTAL	<u>9,739,200</u>	<u>3,642,100</u>

1 Figure in column 1939 refers to the Jewish population within pre-Munich boundaries. Figure for 1946 includes about 11,000 refugees from Ruthenia and Poland.

- 2 Figures refer to European France.
- 3 In addition to the 73,000 Jewish displaced persons in the U.S., British and French Zones of Germany, there is an undetermined number in the Russian Zone.
- 4 These figures refer to Hungary within 1938 frontiers. After 1938, the Jewish population in Hungary increased to 745,000 due to the annexation of Czechoslovak and Roumanian territory and some influx of Jewish refugees from Poland and other Nazi areas.
- 5 The figure for 1946 is based on the systematic enumeration made by the Central Jewish Committee of Poland in January 1946. It must be borne in mind that numbers of Jews are migrating westward, but the losses are largely compensated by the repatriation of 160,000 Polish Jews from Russia which is being carried out.
- 6 The figure for 1939 refers to Greater Roumanis which included Bessarabia, Bucovina and Transylvania. The figure for 1946 refers to the present boundaries, thus excluding Bessarabia, Northern Bucovina and Northern Transylvania. The 1946 figure includes the number repatriated from Soviet territory; this repatriation is still continuing.
- 7 Including Asiatic provinces. The figure for 1946 includes some 200,000 refugees from Poland and other neighboring countries.
- 8 Including 15,000 refugees and displaced persons.
- 9 Including 17,000 refugees and displaced persons.
- 10 Including Asiatic Turkey.

In addition to the total given for 1946 there is an undetermined number of Jewish displaced persons in the Russian zone of Germany. Except for this number and some 250,000 who succeeded in migrating to the United States, Palestine and Latin American countries since the outbreak of the war, the figure for 1946 deducted from that for 1939 gives the number of Jews who died or perished at the hands of the Nazi regime.

Further details on several East-European countries are available in an article entitled "Recent Population Data Regarding the Jews in Europe," obtainable on request from the Research Department.

The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee
270 Madison Avenue
New York 16, N. Y.

RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

May 2, 1946

JEWISH POPULATION IN EUROPE
Fourth Revised Edition

The following table on Jewish population in Europe is based on estimates of varying degrees of accuracy. The figures for 1939 are based on the latest census of the respective countries, modified by estimates of changes that occurred between the census years and 1939. As to the figures for 1946, these are based on available data from overseas sources (estimates or registration made by local official agencies) and are subject to continuous revision in the light of new information.

COUNTRY	JEWISH POPULATION	
	1939	1946
Albania	200	200
Austria	60,000	
Displaced Persons in U.S., British, French and Russian zones	11,000	
Others	5,000	16,000
Belgium	100,000	30,000
Bulgaria	50,000	46,500
Czechoslovakia	360,000	55,000 ¹
Denmark	7,000	5,500
England	340,000	350,000
Estonia (U.S.S.R)	5,000	500
Finland	2,000	1,800
France	320,000	180,000 ²

COUNTRY	JEWISH POPULATION	
	1939	1946
Germany	240,000	
Displaced Persons in U.S., British and French zones	73,000 ³	
Others	12,000	85,000
Greece	75,000	10,500
Holland	150,000	30,000
Hungary	403,000 ⁴	200,000
Irish Free State	4,000	4,500
Italy	51,000	
Nationals	30,000	
Displaced Persons and Refugees	22,000	52,000
Latvia (U.S.S.R.)	95,000	12,000
Lithuania (U.S.S.R.)	155,000	20,000
Luxembourg	3,500	500
Norway	3,000	1,000
Poland	3,250,000	86,000 ⁵
Portugal	3,500	4,000
Roumania	850,000	300,000 ⁶
Soviet Union	3,020,000	2,000,000 ⁷
Spain	4,500	3,500
Sweden	7,500	22,000 ⁸
Switzerland	25,000	35,000 ⁹
Turkey	80,000	80,000 ¹⁰
Yugoslavia	75,000	10,500
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>9,739,200</u>	<u>3,642,100</u>

¹Figure in column 1939 refers to the Jewish population within pre-Munich boundaries. Figure for 1946 includes about 11,000 refugees from Ruthenia and Poland.

2 Figures refer to European France.

3 In addition to the 73,000 Jewish displaced persons in the U.S., British and French Zones of Germany, there is an undetermined number in the Russian Zone.

4 These figures refer to Hungary within 1938 frontiers. After 1938, the Jewish population in Hungary increased to 745,000 due to the annexation of Czechoslovak and Roumanian territory and some influx of Jewish refugees from Poland and other Nazi areas.

5 The figure for 1946 is based on the systematic enumeration made by the Central Jewish Committee of Poland in January 1946. It must be borne in mind that numbers of Jews are migrating westward, but the losses are largely compensated by the repatriation of 160,000 Polish Jews from Russia which is being carried out.

6 The figure for 1939 refers to Greater Roumania which included Bessarabia, Bucovina and Transylvania. The figure for 1946 refers to the present boundaries, thus excluding Bessarabia, Northern Bucovina and Northern Transylvania. The 1946 figure includes the number repatriated from Soviet territory; this repatriation is still continuing.

7 Including Asiatic provinces. The figure for 1946 includes some 200,000 refugees from Poland and other neighboring countries.

8 Including 15,000 refugees and displaced persons.

9 Including 17,000 refugees and displaced persons.

10 Including Asiatic Turkey.

In addition to the total given for 1946 there is an undetermined number of Jewish displaced persons in the Russian zone of Germany. Except for this number and some 250,000 who succeeded in migrating to the United States, Palestine and Latin American countries since the outbreak of the war, the figure for 1946 deducted from that for 1939 gives the number of Jews who died or perished at the hands of the Nazi regime.

Further details on several East-European countries are available in an article entitled "Recent Population Data Regarding the Jews in Europe," obtainable on request from the Research Department.

United States Delegation to the
General Assembly of the United Nations

October 19, 1946

My dear Mr. Taylor:

I am enclosing a brief statement of the functions and history of the Intergovernmental Committee as you requested. This statement was prepared by Mr. Malin at my request as I have been pre-occupied the last few days with preparations for the further discussion of the problem of refugees at the General Assembly of the United Nations.

I sincerely hope that the memorandum will prove helpful to you.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) George L. Warren

Enclosure

The Honorable
Myron C. Taylor,
71 Broadway,
New York, New York.

18 October 1946.

The Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees was formed as a result of the Conference on Refugees convened at Evian, France, in July 1938 on the initiative of President Roosevelt. It had twenty-eight member governments, Western European countries of temporary asylum and overseas countries of immigration; it was responsible only for German, Austrian and Sudetenland refugees, who were principally Jewish by religion or race; it was authorized only to aid their orderly emigration by negotiating an arrangement with the German Government, and to aid their resettlement by undertaking -- chiefly in cooperation with private philanthropic organizations -- investigations in countries of potential reception, for example, the Dominican Republic; it had no governmental funds except for administrative purposes. The outbreak of the European War, which came within fourteen months of the Committee's formation, meant that its activities were interrupted and narrowly restricted; on the one hand, the Germans soon took steps to prevent the departure of persecuted persons, not only from Germany, but also from the rest of the European Continent which they occupied or controlled, and, on the other hand, the United Nations found their desire to continue aid to refugees outweighed by military considerations with regard to transportation, security, etc.

However, the American and British Governments -- feeling that something more must be done for refugees, even during the war -- held a conference in Bermuda in April 1943, and, among other things, recommended that the Intergovernmental Committee be reorganized -- a recommendation which the Committee adopted. Since 1943, the Committee has consisted of thirty-six governments (until the recent resignation of the Soviet Union), thirty-three United Nations, plus Switzerland, Sweden and Ireland. The mandate covers all those persons-- wherever they may be -- who, as a result of events in Europe, have had to leave or may have to leave, their countries of residence because of the danger to their lives or liberties on account of their race, religion or political beliefs. Functionally, the Committee is comprehensively empowered to preserve, maintain and transport such persons. For these purposes, both public and private funds are received and disbursed; the administrative expenses are shared by all the member governments and operational expenses are in the first instance underwritten jointly by the United States and the United Kingdom. The Executive Committee at present includes Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Mexico, Netherlands, United Kingdom and United States -- with one vacancy left by the resignation of the Soviet Union. The Director of the Committee is Sir Herbert Emerson, formerly Governor of the Punjab and Home Secretary for the Government of India; and the Vice-Director is Patrick Murphy Malin, formerly American Director of the International Migration Service and Executive Vice Chairman of the American Friends Service Committee (Quakers).

Since its reorganization in 1943, the Committee has engaged in the following activities:

(1) Until the war ended, rescue and preservation of threatened persons still in German occupied Europe -- especially in cooperation with the War Refugee Board of the American Government.

(2) In countries where UNRRA is not operating, or for refugees not eligible for UNRRA assistance, maintenance and rehabilitation grants -- principally administered through voluntary agencies.

(3) Legal and political protection -- e.g. representation of Spanish Republicans in France with regard to employment rights, etc., and sponsorship of international conferences preparing for the wider recognition of an identity and travel document along the lines of the Nansen certificate.

(4) Assistance in immigration and resettlement -- e.g. financial grants toward transportation of individuals and families of European refugees from Shanghai to Australia, and general planning for larger scale immigration into Latin American countries.

(5) Participation in the work of the United Nations -- through Committee Three of the General Assembly, the Special Committee on Refugees and Displaced Persons, and the Economic and Social Council -- toward the establishment of the proposed International Refugee Organization, which will presumably assume the responsibilities of the Intergovernmental Committee, along with part of the responsibilities of UNRRA and of the military authorities.

The Committee's headquarters are in London and it has Resident Representative Offices in France, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Egypt, the three Western Zones of Germany and Austria, and the United States; it is about to establish a Resident Representative's Office in China. The administrative budget for 1946 is in the neighborhood of \$200,000.00, and the operational budget about \$10,000,000.00 -- toward which the United States has appropriated \$4,000,000.00. Under the final act of the Paris Conference on Reparations, the Committee has had placed at its disposal \$25,000,000.00 from the liquidation of German assets in neutral countries, as well as an undetermined amount to be derived from looted property and from heirless funds; by the terms of the reparations settlement, almost all of the total is to be administered on behalf of Jewish victims of Nazi persecution.

During the war, the Intergovernmental Committee rendered help wherever possible to nationals of the United Nations, as well as persons

who were stateless in law or in fact. In 1945-46, pending clarification of the whole problem of refugees and displaced persons, the active service of the Committee was confined to the stateless. Since July 1946, that service has been extended also to all kinds of displaced persons who are unable or unwilling to return to their countries of nationality or former habitual residence, provided they are covered by the principles set forth in the draft constitution of the proposed International Refugee Organization. In the interval before the beginning of the active operations of the International Refugee Organization, the Intergovernmental Committee is concentrating on negotiations with Latin American countries for the reception of refugee immigrants. These negotiations were not feasible until this year because of a natural disinclination on the part of the reception countries to discuss immigration in the absence of clear indication as to the groups of displaced persons who would be recognized as deserving international aid; but, as a result of negotiations begun with Brazil in July, its consular officials will start examining visa applicants in Germany and Austria during November, and other Latin American countries are welcoming the opportunity to enter into discussions with the Missions to be dispatched in the near future. While adhering to its established principle of employing only the minimum number of personnel, the Committee is, of course, now having to recruit a number of new staff members; a notable addition to the staff within the last several days is that of Major General Walter Wood, formerly with General Somervell's staff, to be Assistant Director and in charge of the American Office, with particular specialization in problems of moving the refugees from assembly centers in Europe to the ports of entry in countries of immigration.

October 17, 1946

REFUGEES

The Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees was created as a result of the Evian Conference held by the President in 1938. It was reorganized following the Anglo-American Conference on Refugees in Bernuda 1943. By January 13, 1945 it had a membership of 36 Governments including the U.S.S.R. It's responsibility was the care and resettlement of displaced persons in Europe who could not return to their former homes. UNRRA had the responsibility of rehabilitating those who were able to return to their countries. Taylor represented the U.S. until his resignation in 1944. The acting representative then became Ambassador Winant.

In January, 1944, the War Refugees Board assumed responsibility for this government's relations with the Committee, theretofore handled by the Department of State.

The Executive Committee of the Inter-Governmental Committee in 1943 consisted of representatives of six governments -- U.S., U.K., Netherlands, Argentina, Brazil and France. Under the Executive Committee was a Director's office which was the operational agency, directed by Sir Herbert Emerson who was the Commissioner for Refugees also. The Vice Director was an American, Patrick Malin.

Mr. Taylor was asked by Mr. Roosevelt in letter April 26, 1938, to represent the United States as the American member of the International Committee -- which became the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees after the Evian Conference. In that capacity, Mr. Taylor would serve as Personal Representative of the President and have the

honorary rank of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.

Mr. Taylor accepted this appointment April 29 in a talk with the President and formally by letter April 30. Purpose of the International Committee was to facilitate the emigration of political refugees from Germany and Austria.

At the Evian Conference Senator Henri Berenger of France opened the Conference as Honorary Chairman. Thereafter Mr. Taylor served as Chairman. He was elected Vice Chairman of the Committee representing the U.S. in that Conference. George Rublee was elected Director. Thirty-one governments joined the Committee at that time (though but twenty-eight stayed with it) and later other governments joined. The first task was to secure from German authorities an orderly system of migration of those who had to leave. These refugees included persons of Jewish, Roman Catholic and the Protestant faiths and persons without church affiliations. Some discussions were held with German officials until August 1939, when hostilities terminated them. Progress was made in finding permanent homes for 240,000 out of the original 400,000 forced to migrate. After the war started, the Committee was restricted but continued, working from headquarters in London. Beginning February 1939 Sir Herbert Emerson became its Director in an honorary capacity; subsequently he succeeded Rublee as Director.

In April 1944 Emerson and Malin accompanied Mr. Taylor to Washington to work out an arrangement for cooperation with the War Refugee Board. That Board had immediate rescue duties but was not primarily concerned with welfare of persons after they had reached safety, and it had no postwar tasks of finding homes for those unable to return to homelands. The Intergovernmental Committee, which continued in full effect, had all the above functions. It was at this juncture that Mr. Taylor resigned as Vice Chairman and the U.S. representative.